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MATANZAS BOMBARDED

By Three American Warships.

WORKS DEMOLISHED.

Over 300 Shells Hit the Mark.

THE WARSHIPS UNINJURED

The China Squadron Leaves Hong Kong for Manila Where a Spanish Fleet Awaits Its Coming—An Engagement May Occur on Saturday—Portugal Joins the Powers in Declaring Neutrality—Russia's Sympathy for Spain Offset by Japan's Hostility—The Oregon Steaming at Full Speed for Montevideo—A Chance for California Volunteers in the Artillery.

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ON BOARD THE FLAGSHIP NEW YORK, OFF MATANZAS, April 27, 2 p. m.—The New York, the Puritan and the Cincinnati bombarded the forts at the mouth of Matanzas harbor this afternoon. There were no casualties on our side, but it is believed the hail of iron which pounded in the forts must have caused loss of life to the Spaniards, though nothing is known definitely.

The engagement commenced at 12:57 and ceased at 1:15. The object of the attack was to prevent the completion of the earth works.

A battery on the eastward arm of the bay opened fire on the flagship and this was also shelled. About twelve 8-inch shells were fired from the eastern forts, but all fell short. About five or six light shells were fired from the half-completed battery. Two of these whizzed over the New York and one fell short. The ships left the bay for the open sea, the object of discovering the whereabouts of the batteries having been accomplished. In the neighborhood of 300 shots were fired from the three ships at a range of from 4000 to 7000 yards.

Rear Admiral Sampson, when asked if he was satified with the result said: "Yes, I am. I expected to be."

The half completed Spanish earth works and battery were apparently blown up by the shells.

All the ships engaged showed excellent marksmanship throughout the engagement and when they were firing at the shore nearly every shell took effect. The forts which were bombarded were on a low lying point and were considered merely earth works. They did not make a good target, yet when the big guns were fired at the shortest range, portions of the fort could be seen flying in the air at every shot.

The flagship returned to Havana and the Puritan and Cincinnati were left on Matanzas station.

[Matanzas, or San Carlos de Matanzas, the chief town of the Cuban province of the same name, is on the north coast of the island, fifty-two miles due east of Havana. The population of the city at the last census (1892) was 56,379. As a commercial center Matanzas ranks next to Havana. The exports are mainly sugar and molasses. The harbor has been partly filled up by the mud from the San Juan river, but the bay is well sheltered and the anchorage is good. The city was founded in 1693 by immigrants from the Canary Islands and contains a statue of Ferdinand VII of Spain, a fine new theater, and the Empresa academy, said to be one of the best educational institutions in the West Indies. The possession of Matanzas by an invading army would leave the "back door" of Havana wide open.]

THE GENERAL SITUATION.

No Apprehension of a Raid by the Spanish Fleet.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—As to the reports of the imminence of a naval battle off the Philippines, the naval authorities here seriously doubt whether the Spanish fleet will make a stand against the American ships. Their reason for this belief is that the Spanish fleet is very inferior to the American force under Admiral Dewey. The department, therefore, is satisfied that the Spanish fleet will not go to do battle on the high seas with Admiral Dewey, but will remain in port to secure the protection of the batteries of Manila, and the department is not expecting an engagement for about two days. Without giving any foundation for setting this time, the department allows it to be surmised that the estimate is based on its knowledge of Admiral Dewey's whereabouts. There is no certainty that there will be an engagement at all in the immediate future, the main purpose of the American expedition being to seize and hold some suitable Spanish territory in the Philippines as a base of operations in Asiatic waters. It is possible that this can be done without attacking Manila at all, by seizing a suitable port on some adjacent islands without fortifications, the sympathies of whose inhabitants are towards the insurgents.

The very fact that the Madrid officials have rather ostentatiously declared that the Spanish fleet has sailed to bombard the cities on the North American coast is taken as a certain intimation at the navy department of the utter improbability of such a movement. If this were contemplated the Spanish officials would be the very last to make their purpose known. The navy department has made no arrangements for the care of prisoners taken by our war ships, but the legal officers of the department think they should be sent to the Boston naval prison.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—So far as can be learned, the officials of the administration were not notified of the bombardment of Matanzas this morning. The navy department keeps a full fledged telegraph office open in the building all night and a confidential officer remains at the department all night to translate the messages as received. There was considerable business done over the wires till the early morning hours but none of the dispatches were sent either to the White House or to the Secretary of the Navy.

THE INVASION.

Belief That the Campaign Will Be Delayed.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—In the war department there is a growing belief that the campaign proper in Cuba will not be in full swing before next fall, when the rainy season has ended. That belief, however, has not prevented the officers whose duty it is to get the troops together from pushing their work with the greatest energy. Thus within 12 hours after the Hull bill became a law, the department was able to begin to send out circulars prescribing the methods to be followed in recruiting the regular army up to its full war strength of 60,000 men.

NEUTRALITY PROCLAIMED.

Assurances From Europe Rapidly Pouring In.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The state department posted a notice today stating that it had been officially advised of the issuance of neutrality orders by Italy, The Netherlands, Portugal, Switzerland Norway, Sweden, Russia and Colombia. It is supposed also that official notice of Great Britain's and France's neutrality will be received by tomorrow.

Including France and Great Britain, four of the six great powers of Europe have declared their neutrality, namely: Great Britain, Italy, France and Russia. There remain of the great powers Germany and Austria, neither of which have yet acted. The delay of Austria does not cause surprise, as Austria's sympathy with Spain is more pronounced than that of any other country of Europe. It is not doubted, however, that Austria will assume a neutral attitude sooner or later.

The delay of Germany is felt to be due solely to Germany's consulting her own commercial interests before shaping the exact terms of her neutrality proclamation. From the first Germany and Great Britain have opposed the right of search detrimental to British German commerce.

It is understood that this matter of right of search is causing hesitation on the part of Germany, and that if it is satisfactorily established that German merchant ships shall not be subjected to harrassment, Germany will adopt the same course as other nations.

Colombia is the only South or Central American country which has thus far declared neutrality. Spain has counted much on the co-operation of Spanish-American countries, but there is no reason to doubt that all of them will adopt a neutral position.

ORDERED SOUTH.

Light Batteries For the Cuban Campaign.

CHICKAMAUGA NATIONAL PARK, April 27.—Late tonight it was learned, on what is considered good authority, that orders had been received from Washington for the immediate shipment to Tampa, Fla., of two of the light batteries of artillery now stationed at Chickamauga Park. Cars enough to accommodate the twelve guns of the batteries, eighty horses and 120 men will, it is said, be switched to the park early in the morning. The batteries will be loaded on the cars at once and run through to Tampa on passenger train time. Taken in connection with the conference held in Washington today between General Miles and Senor Quesada, General Nunez and Lieutenant Artiago, representatives of the Cuban insurgents at which it was reported plans were completed for the immediate arming of the Cuban army, it is taken to indicate a determination on the part of the United States army authorities to co-operate with the insurgents in an immediate advance on Havana. Whether other batteries have been ordered shipped is not known, nor can anything be learned at this hour as to whether any of the infantry now stationed here has been ordered south. The report has caused considerable excitement.

ARTILLERYMEN WANTED.

Here is the Chance for Californians to Volunteer.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 27.—General R. H. Warfield, commanding the second brigade, N. G. C., received orders tonight from the governor to enroll two batteries of heavy artillery, two hundred men in each battery, for service under the quota of troops called for by the war department. Such men must volunteer and enlist for two years, unless sooner discharged. Members of the National Guard will be given the preference in volunteering. Only physically qualified men between the ages of 18 and 45 years need present themselves as volunteers.

Of the four batteries of heavy artillery called for, one company will be recruited in Los Angeles, one in Sacramento and two in San Francisco and Oakland.

JAPAN IS AWAKE.

Denounces Spanish Misgovernment in the Philippines.

VANCOUVER, B. C., April 27.—Mail brought by the Empress of China, which arrived here this morning from Hong Kong and Yokohama states that the people of the orient are turning their attention from the far eastern question to the war between the United States and Spain. Generally speaking the press is on the side of America.

The Japan *Daily Herald* declares the Spanish pride and obstinacy conspired to throw away all chance of peace.

The Japanese officials declare that it becomes more evident than ever as events progress and develop, that neither the present government nor the Philippine rebels can ever govern the island as they ought to be governed, with a view to the reasonable development of this paradise of the earth.

RUSSIA'S THREAT.

She Is Opposed to the Anglo-Saxon Understanding.

PARIS, April 27.—The newspapers here are publishing a series of wild stories. According to one of them Germany has protested against the blockade of the Philippines and contemplates sending war ships from Kiao Chou to uphold her protest.

Another story purporting to come from St. Petersburg says Great Britain upset Russia's efforts at Washington because Great Britain is working hard to secure Anglo-American-German understanding, "which Russia will meet by a league composed of all the other European powers."

THE OREGON SAFE.

Running For Montevideo Under Forced Draught.

CHICAGO, April 27.—A special to the *News* from Washington says:

The navy department has received word that the United States battleship Oregon was spoken a few hundred miles below Montevideo. The vessel was booming along under forced draught and making great speed. She will stop at Montevideo for coal and will proceed to Key West with all possible haste. The officers are not concerned for her safety.

RICHMOND, Va., April 27.—General Fitzhugh Lee has been summoned to Washington and will leave here on the noon train tomorrow.

ARROGANT DONS

Prepare to Capture the China Fleet

Americans Denounced as "Social Excrescences" Who Have Provoked War.

LONDON, April 28.—The Hong Kong correspondent of the *Daily Mail* says: "United States Consul General Williams after spending the evening ashore with Consul Wildman, accompanied the American squadron. Thirty insurgent leaders here wanted to accompany it, but Chief Aguinaldo, as their representative, will take charge of the insurgent forces at Manila. Admiral Dewey has issued strict orders that no barbarous or inhuman acts are to be perpetrated by the insurgents. The primary object is the capture of the Spanish fleet, which Admiral Dewey thinks more important than capturing Manila. He is determined to prevent its preying upon American vessels.

"On reaching Manila he will demand its capitulation within half an hour of his arrival. His men are in the best of spirits and in excellent health. There have been nine desertions, including six Chinese, one Italian and one German, during the fleet's stay at Hong Kong. Every preparation has been made. The ships are cleared and painted for battle and the general opinion is that the fight in these waters will result in an easy victory for the Americans. Her ships carry 122 guns as against 96 of the Spanish fleet.

The co-operation of the American fleet with the rebels has been kept a strict secret. The latter await the arrival of the fleet, when Manila must soon succumb. Its defenses are in a wretched state. The Americans in the Philippines are anxious to see British rule established there and the report has been favorably received. The Manila press on the contrary, says there is great enthusiasm among the population for Spain and that an obstinate resistance will be offered to the Americans, but the papers qualify their bold allegation by referring to the "phlegmatic character of the natives, which prevents any excited expression of opinion."

"These journals say, too, that the treason of a few hundred or a few thousand rebels does not affect the virtue of the race, and they add that the Philippines will prove worthy of Spain.

"The Governor of the Philippines has issued several proclamations. One required all able-bodied Spaniards to enroll themselves for military service and accorded permission to foreigners to join. Exemption is granted to all American citizens.

One extraordinary proclamation has excited great disgust here. It asserts that "the American people are composed of all social excrescences, who have exhausted our patience and provoked war with their perfidious machinations, their acts of treachery and their outrages against the law of nations and international conventions."

MADRID, April 27.—The minister of marine is in receipt of a cipher dispatch from Admiral Montejo, commanding the fleet at Manila, announcing that he was about to sail with his squadron to take up a position where he could await the coming of the American fleet and capture it.

Claus Spreckels Not in Danger.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 28.—The rumor prevalent today that Claus Spreckels is seriously ill was founded on the fact that the aged capitalist has been confined to his house for several days, suffering with a painful carbuncle. At no time has he been in danger, and a statement made tonight by a member of his family is to the effect that his condition is much improved.

The Vacancy Filled.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 29.—Irving M. Scott, manager of the Union Iron Works, was today elected a director of the Central Pacific railroad, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge F. E. Spencer of San Jose.

THE INVASION OF CUBA HAS BEEN RESOLVED ON

Regular Troops Hurried From Chickamauga to the Florida Coast.

Transports Are Already Chartered.

TO LAND AT MATANZAS

Thousands of Rifles for the Cubans.

STANFORD'S BOYS IN LINE

The Plan of Invasion Practically Decided on At Washington—General Shafter In Consultation With the War Department—Three More Battleships Ordered To Be Built—Austrian Residents In San Francisco Enthusiastically Support the United States—The Charleston Nearly Ready for Sea.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., April 28.—10.30 p. m.—It is now positively known that all of the ninth cavalry, the twenty-fourth infantry and the entire eight batteries of artillery now centered at Chickamauga, will leave for the south as soon as they can be loaded on the cars, which are in readiness for them. By tomorrow night, it is thought, all of the trains will be on their way to Tampa. Shortly after 10 o'clock a bugler of the ninth cavalry, with the two companies of that regiment which arrived from Utah this afternoon sounded the "assembly," and the few troopers who had been given permission to leave the cars hurried along the streets to the railroad yards. News of the ordering of the troops south drew a tremendous crowd around the depot and railroad yards in spite of the late hour and the soldiers were cheered again and again as the train pulled out.

CHICKAMAUGA NATIONAL PARK, GA., April 28.—The two companies of the Ninth (colored) cavalry, which arrived in Chattanooga late this afternoon, were stopped after having started to Chickamauga and switched into the Western and Atlantic yards. Orders are said to have been received to have the troops proceed as rapidly as possible to Tampa, Fla., to which point troops from Mobile have also been ordered, and they will leave before morning. It is currently reported that the companies of the Ninth regiment, now in camp here, will be shipped at once to Tampa, as well as the Twenty-fourth infantry (colored). Officers of the Ninth have bidden good-bye to their wives and are making every preparation for departure. The movement of troops to Tampa is believed to embrace not only the colored troops, but all the military stationed here as well. The shipment of the Ninth cavalry following the sudden departure today of two batteries of artillery for Tampa has produced a fever of excitement among the soldiers.

MOBILE, ALA., April 28.—A train moved out from the government camp this afternoon for Tampa, carrying supplies, escort wagons, ambulances, mules and hostlers and teamsters. It is rumored here that this is the first step of a movement that will finally concentrate all the troops now here at Tampa and also those at New Orleans so as to form with the troops at Tampa a force of 8000 to be the advance guard of the army of occupation of Cuba.

The Tenth and Twenty-second regiments received orders today to leave for Tampa tomorrow at noon and began at once preparing for the long journey.

NEW ORLEANS, April 28.—The three regiments of infantry here will probably leave for Tampa under rush orders. The first regiment will leave in the morning.

CHICKAMAUGA NATIONAL PARK, April 28.—The Sixteenth regiment of infantry from Forts Sherman and Spokane, Washington, and Boise barracks, Idaho, arrived in Chattanooga tonight, and will be carried out to the park in the morning.

Companies B and F of the Ninth (colored) cavalry from Fort Duchesne, Utah, 137 men, in command of Captain H. W. Wright, also arrived.

General orders were issued today forming the artillery into a brigade of two battalions, to be commanded by Lieutenant Colonel W. F. Randolph, of the Third artillery. The first battalion, consisting of light batteries A and F of the second, and light batteries C and F of the third, is placed in command of Major J. M. Lancaster. Major J. W. Dillenback is given command of the second battalion made up of light batteries B and E of the fourth and light batteries of the fifth.

NO TIME LOST.

The Volunteers Being Organized in Hot Haste.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Every endeavor is being put forward by the war department to organize the volunteer army and increase the regular army to its full strength.

Mustering rolls of the companies of the volunteer army have been prepared in the war department and sent to the officers who have been detailed to formally induct the state troops into the service of the national government. With few modifications they are the same as those used in the late war. The question of arms and other equipments for the volunteers is now receiving the attention of the ordnance department. As soon as information is received as to the exact number of arms needed for the volunteers they will be shipped to their state rendezvous for distribution.

The three independent regiments of cavalry authorized by the volunteer army act, and which are to be composed exclusively of frontiersmen, are to be known as the First, Second and Third regiments of the United States volunteer cavalry. They are to be composed of twelve troops each.

MATANZAS THE BASE.

A Shrewd Guess at the Plan of Campaign.

LONDON, April 28.—The bombardment of the Matanzas fortifications is regarded here as a preliminary to the landing of American troops and making Matanzas the base of American operations in Cuba. It is also supposed that Rear Admiral Sampson desired to judge of the quality of the Spanish gunners and to leave his men something to do to relieve the weariness. The mystery regarding the movements of the Spanish men-of-war is still unexplained. The secretaries at the Spanish embassy, interviewed on the subject, ridicule the statement that the squadron at Cape Verde is delayed by lack of coal; first, because for a long time the Spanish vessels have been particularly well fitted out, not only with coal, but with food and all kinds of warlike material; second, because St. Vincent could supply any required quantity of coal. According to advices via Bayonne, the battleship Pelayo was completely fitted and equipped at Carthagena and has gone to Cadiz. Reports that she has been cruising in the company of other vessels probably mean that she has been trying her boilers.

It is believed that the squadron at Cape Verde has really been waiting for the arrival of the Pelayo and the Alfonso XIII and other men-of-war, but now that Portugal has declared neutrality, the fleet will be compelled to sail without delay, whether reinforced or not.

The continued rise of wheat causes uneasiness, the price now being higher than at any time during the last twenty years. A meeting of protectionists in London yesterday again agitated in favor of a government reserve of wheat in England.

Owing to the arrest of some Englishmen in Cuba as American spies and their ill-treatment, representations have been made to the foreign office and negotiations have been opened for taking off British subjects by English men-of-war.

MORE BATTLE-SHIPS.

The United States Will Become a Naval Power.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The board of bureau chiefs met today to begin the consideration of the plans for the three new battle-ships authorized by the naval appropriation bill, and progressed so far that circulars will be sent out tomorrow inviting bids from the ship builders. The vessels will be in the main very similar to the battle-ship Illinois, now building at Newport News. They will be about 12,500 tons displacement, 75 feet beam, 23½ feet depth, 16 knots speed, will be covered with heavy armor and armed with 13 and 6-inch guns, in addition to numerous secondary batteries.

MORE MONEY NEEDED.

That $50,000,000 Appropriated Already Exhausted.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The navy department has completely ceased its purchase of ships for conversion into war vessels, owing to the exhaustion of the $50,000,000 war fund. It is confidently expected that congress will come to the relief as the department is still in need of auxiliary vessels.

The news of the safe arrival at Liverpool of the big American sailing ship Shenandoah was gladly received at the department. Consul Hoyle has forwarded the information that the Port Royal dry dock, according to welcome information, will be accessible to our war ships, even the biggest in the fleet, should they meet with accident during the campaign.

The report from the constructor in charge shows that the entrance to the dock is now dredged and clear. The work of dredging the basin is still in progress, and while this is not absolutely necessary it is really desirable in order to insure the safety of ships in docking, and the department is endeavoring to induce the contractors in their work. They estimate that about ten days more will suffice to complete it.

TRANSPORTS CHARTERED

To Convey the Invading Army From Tampa.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—A rather significant indication of the invasion of Cuba was contained in the clearance today by the war department of eight large steamers, of an average capacity of about 2500 tons and able to carry from 500 to 1000 passengers each. These are to be used as transports for the conveyance of the first military expedition to Cuba. The price paid for these vessels is from $10,000 to $15,000 for the 30 days for which they are engaged. They will be taken charge of by the quartermaster's department at the earliest possible moment.

General Shafter, in command of the United States troops now concentrated at New Orleans, has been in consultation with the officials today as to the execution of plans of the campaign but the orders given to him cannot be made public.

WAITING FOR DEWEY.

The China Squadron to Get a Warm Reception.

NEW YORK, April 28.—A dispatch from London says:

News comes from Madrid that the Spanish fleet under Admiral Montijo, which left Manila on Monday, has put into Subig bay, where he will await the coming of Admiral Dewey. The first naval battle will probably be fought at this point.

Subig bay is north of Manila and offers numerous advantages for the hostile fleet. Montijo is reckless and the report that he has fled from Dewey's fleet is probably a ruse to conceal his real purpose.

THE CHARLESTON READY

Her Crew Only Waiting the Word to Go Aboard.

VALLEJO, April 28.—The cruiser Charleston is nearly ready to receive her men and go into commission. Orders have not yet been received from Washington to this effect, but it is believed she will be ready for sea and service in a few days. She has been painted the usual dark war color.

Work on the Yorktown and Philadelphia is being expedited.

The number of men employed at Mare Island navy yard during the present rush is 1706.

The training ship Adams went out of commission today. Her officers and men will go to the Charleston.

AN AGREEMENT REACHED.

The Naval Appropriation Bill Approved by the Conferees.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The conferees of the two houses reached an agreement on the naval appropriation bill before adjourning tonight. All the senate increases in the way of monitors and torpedo boats were adopted. These increases included four monitors at $1,250,000, and sixteen instead of twelve torpedo boat destroyers. All the other important additions made by the senate are retained. The language in regard to the enlistment of seamen was changed so as to provide for 1000 more marines.

The conference will report tomorrow.

STANFORD STUDENTS.

Two Score Volunteer for Service at the Front.

STANFORD, April 28.—Following the call for volunteers about forty Stanford students have enlisted in Company K, First Infantry of San Francisco, and will go to the city on Monday prepared to go to the front and preferring that location where the charge is thickest.

President David Starr Jordan has promised all students enlisting now their full credits for the present semester. Nearly half of the members of the football team are among the recruits.

TO BE COMMISSIONED.

Commands Promised to Stewart Woodford and Fred Grant.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Senator Platt saw the President today in behalf of General Stewart L. Woodford and Colonel Fred D. Grant, both of whom desire commissions in the volunteer army. The President is understood to have practically promised to give General Woodford a commission as Major General and Colonel Grant a commission as brigadier.

THE RIGHT SPIRIT.

Austrians in San Francisco Loyal to the United States.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 28.—The Austrian military and benevolent association of this city has adopted a series of resolutions expressing the utmost loyalty to the United States. The resolutions also disclaimed sympathy with Spain. Many of the association members are ex-soldiers of the Austrian army. They say that they are ready and anxious to serve under the stars and stripes if there is need of their services.

They Say Matches Are Only Made in Heaven.

Presto, change! Right here in Fresno at

W. Parker Lyon & Co.'s Mammoth Furniture, Carpet and Wall Paper Stores

You can have your photograph framed in a frame so handsome that no matter how homely you are, even if you have to sit up nights to rest your face, we can frame it to catch the town and color it to match your purse.

MORE TALK THAN WORK

Hours of Speechmaking in the House.

The War Revenue Bill Delayed.

Florida Begins to Feel the Effect of War on Coastwise Trade.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The general debate on the war revenue bill closed tonight, after eight and a half hours of speechmaking. The debate today lacked both spirit and interest. There was little discussion of the internal revenue features of the bill. The Democrats continued their assaults on the bond feature and their advocacy of the income tax. The latter was ridiculed as a substitute proposition by the Republicans. The authority to borrow money was defended by them as absolutely necessary. There is a difference of opinion on the Democratic side as to whether the bill should be voted for upon its final passage after the minority amendments are voted down. A number of the Democrats, led by Mr. McClellan of New York have announced their purpose of so voting, but the majority of the Democrats believe they could not justify a vote for a bond issue.

An effort is being made to avoid an aye and nay vote on the final passage to prevent an exhibition of this division and tonight it seems probable that it will be successful. There may be some difficulty about the committee amendments decided upon today, as under the order the bond features of the bill must first be taken up under the five minute rule tomorrow. If the amendments to these sections should exhaust the time before 4 o'clock, the committee amendments would be ruled out and would have to be inserted by the senate.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Before the debate upon the war revenue bill was resumed in the house today an emergency war measure was passed by unanimous consent to repeal the limitations upon the purchase of quartermasters' supplies during the existing war with Spain.

Mr. Payne, Republican of New York, a member of the ways and means committee, was the first speaker on the war revenue bill today.

Mr. McMillin, Democrat of Tennessee, criticised some of the internal revenue features of the bill as especially onerous upon the poor, and argued that the wealth of the country should bear a greater proportion of the war taxes. He quoted Secretary Gage as saying that $500,000,000 was sufficient to prosecute the war. As there were now in the treasury $200,000,000, he contended that a bond authorization was unnecessary.

Mr. Hopkins, Republican of Illinois, commended the bill as the best that could be framed to raise extraordinary revenues. Over $55,000,000 would be obtained from beer and tobacco, articles of voluntary consumption. The remainder would come from tonnage taxation and from the stamp tax which would fall mainly upon the classes able to pay. The bond feature of the bill has been urged, he said, by the patriotic administration which was to prosecute the war. He derided the income tax proposition of the minority.

Representative Sherman moved that when the house adjourned at tonight's session it be to meet at 10 o'clock, which was agreed to.

The committee then rose and at 5.40 o'clock took a recess until 8 o'clock.

The night session was occupied by brief speeches, many of them mere pegs upon which members, under the leave to print, could hang speeches in the congressional record. At 10.30 p. m. the house recessed until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Again today the senate was in the attitude of waiting for business to reach it. A few bills were passed, but no business of general interest was transacted.

Bills were passed as follows: To examine, determine and report the facts necessary to the establishment of free public highways into the Yosemite national park, for revising and perfecting the classification of letters patent and printed publications in the patent office and appropriating $62,000 therefor.

Mr. Butler introduced the following resolution:

"That the bonded indebtedness of the United States shall be increased but that the necessary means to carry on the war against Spain should be raised by increasing the revenues of the government including a tax on incomes and by issuing silver certificates against the seigniorage now in the treasury and by such additional issues of United States legal tender notes as may be necessary."

The resolution went over. Other bills were passed as follows:

To improve Humboldt harbor, California, and to provide for the opening of lands containing asphaltum, gilsonite, elaterite, etc.

The senate chaplain today invoked the divine blessing upon the army and navy of the United States, praying that they be kept under the protection of His good providence and prosper their arms and bring their efforts to a speedy and glorious success.

Mr. Pascoe of Florida presented memorials from the Florida Board of Trade concerning the interference with the coastwise trade by the present condition of war. Mr. Pascoe said that the matter was becoming serious as American vessels were being forced to refuse business. He thought that the commerce committee ought to consider the subject promptly and the memorials were referred to that committee.

The senate committee on foreign relations held a meeting today for further consideration of the question of annexation of the Hawaiian islands. There is a general desire on the part of members of the committee to take up the treaty and secure action upon it in view of the emergency occasioned by the Spanish war, but the opponents of the treaty refuse to withdraw their opposition, alleging the insufficiency of the emergency. The committee had this phase of the question under consideration, but adjourned without reaching a definite conclusion as to the plan to be pursued.

Royal makes the purest, wholesome and delicious.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure

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AS OTHERS SEE US.

Choice Excerpts From Modern Spanish Literature.

MADRID, April 28—8 a.m.—The perfect confidence which appears to be felt here at the outcome of the war between Spain and the United States is reflected by the *Liberal*, which contrasting "Spanish calm and American excitability," says today:

"Spain is patiently awaiting the attack which America is noisily threatening to make on Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippine islands with her undisciplined forces, while her preachers and merchants, finding that a success more difficult than they had calculated are already quoting the Bible to prove that peace is a good thing for civilized nations. On the American side are hodge-podge, brag, bluster, hypocrisy and funk; on the Spanish side are complete unanimity and readiness to die for the country, trusting in God."

THE WAR FEVER

Causes the Shooting of a Spaniard in Ohio.

STEUBENVILLE, Ohio, April 28.—Julius Baldash, a Spaniard, died at Long Run, a mining town near here, from the effects of being shot through the lungs Sunday by Louis Ship, a German. The men had quarreled over the war. Ship took the side of the United States and Baldash threatened to kill Ship. When they came to blows Baldash started to get a weapon when Ship shot him. Ship was arrested.

IN PORTO RICO.

Spain Is Actively Rushing Defense Preparations.

An American Sugar Estate Plundered—Youthful Volunteers Threaten Trouble.

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ST. THOMAS, West Indies, April 28.—Porto Rico advices received here today say that four Spanish gunboats are at San Juan de Porto Rico. They are being painted black or possibly dark gray.

Martial law has been proclaimed in Porto Rico and it is being enforced in a tyrannical manner. Crowds of people are leaving for the interior and the capital is almost deserted by the civilian population.

The military is engaged in preparing for the defense of the island.

Thirty torpedoes have been planted in the channel. They are controlled from Moro castle. In addition an old steamship has been sunk across the harbor entrance, the buoys in the channel have been altered and from Monday last after the news of the blockade of Havana reached here, accompanied by a report that the Cuban capital had been bombarded, all the lights were ordered to be extinguished at night.

The French residents when these advices left San Juan, were seeking refuge on board the French cruiser, Admiral Rigault de Genouilly.

An American sugar estate, it is announced, was plundered after the receipt of the news of the declaration of war between Spain and the United States. The British consul at San Juan who has charge of American interests, has cabled to his government requesting that a British warship be sent to that port.

Danger is apprehended from the incompetent and zealous volunteers of Porto Rico. They are armed with Mauser rifles and are displaying considerable war enthusiasm.

FATAL PRIZE FIGHT.

Bill McCarty Knocked Out and Killed by Griffo.

SACRAMENTO, April 28.—Bill McCarty, who was defeated by Griffo here last night, died this evening. He did not regain consciousness after he was knocked out in the twentieth round. Those who saw the fight cannot understand how McCarty was fatally injured. There was not a knock-down during the fight until in the last round when McCarty, who was lagged out from his exertions in pressing the fight, went down on his hands and knees from one of Griffo's light blows on the ear.

He was soon up, but too weak to do much, when Griffo dealt him another blow that put him out. Griffo was himself tired and his blows seemed to lack steam. McCarty was a narrow-chested, puny-looking youth, and though he appeared fresh after the nineteenth round, it must have been that he had a weak constitution. Griffo left for San Francisco early this morning, but he and his trainers will probably be arrested.

GUNS FOR THE CUBANS.

Ten Thousand Rifles Shipped From Rock Island Arsenal.

DAVENPORT, Ia., April 28.—Ten thousand guns of an old style, but in good order, were shipped south this afternoon from the Rock Island arsenal for the use of the Cuban insurgents.

J. N. Hyde's announcement for Recorder of Fresno county, subject to the Democratic convention, appears in this issue. Everybody knows Ike and he will make it warm for some of his opponents.

FRESNO WEEKLY REPUBLICAN

Fresno, Fresno County, California.

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J. W. SHORT, Editor and Manager.

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If the United States gives Spain the licking she has earned it will take all summer to do the job justice.

The *Expositor* says Captain Neville is not an angel. The Captain ought to begin an action for damages instanter.

The Buena Ventura (good luck) was not well named. She was the first Spanish ship to fall a prize to the gringos.

Spain's appetite for war is said to be simply voracious, and the patriotic duty of this country is simply to give her a bellyfull of it.

It's all right for the American women to be enthusiastic, but they ought to leave the boys in blue who are on the way to the front a button or two.

Portugal appears to be going farther than is consistent with her obligations as a neutral in her excessive hospitality to Spain's warships at the Cape Verde islands.

If Mark Hanna had made the remarks concerning the Hispano-American war that are attributed to Senator White, the Democratic papers would not be so uproariously silent.

If the government needs more horses and mules it can get them at its own price in some localities in this state where a ton of good hay is worth more than a dozen ordinary horses.

The government has taken possession of the cable office at Key West. This will seem a worse disaster to the yellow papers than would the capture by the Spanish of an American vessel.

It is said that the coal dealers at Norfolk sold coal to Spanish agents for a dollar a ton less than they charged the United States. The Norfolk coal dealers seem to be as soulless as a corporation.

If William J. Bryan does not tender his services to his country in the war with Spain, he can at least afford to hire a substitute. The proceeds of one or two of his eloquent lectures would pay the bill.

The farmer who succeeds in raising a crop of any kind of feed this summer will have no reason to complain of hard times. Every acre of irrigated land can be made a revenue producer this year.

No wonder President Dole of Hawaii could afford to be liberal in his subscription to the fund for the families of the sailors who went down with the Maine. He charged the contribution to his government.

The Republican has made arrangements for bulletins from the seat of war today. They will be posted on the window of the business office on Tulare street, next to the postoffice. There are likely to be important developments today.

The first shot of the war was fired by Patrick Mullen, who manned the six-pounder on the Nashville which brought the Buena Ventura to. Patrick must wear a four-leaved clover about him. His name will live in history. 'Rah for Patrick!

A couple of Hollister ladies have begun the publication of a neat little paper which they have named the *Daily Visitor*. This is a hard year for the launching of newspaper enterprises, but the Republican wishes the ladies success of their venture.

Arthur McEwen's picture of that evangel of reform, William J. Bryan, hobnobbing with Dick Croker, the boss of Tammany Hall, at the Jefferson banquet in Washington, is a pretty one for the contemplation of the people who are pinning their hopes on the future of the Nebraska orator.

Oh, my! how bad the Santa Cruz *Surf* feels. It declares the war to be contrary to the genius and spirit of our institutions, and says that its announcement aroused no thrill of enthusiasm in its "innards." But then the *Surf's* office is exposed to an attack from Spanish vessels. Let it move a few miles inland and brace up.

It is said that the house judiciary committee will report favorably the bill to create a new judicial district in Central California, which should encourage the people of the counties interested to supply their representatives in both the house and senate with all the data at their command substantiating the claim that the creation of the district is necessary.

While other people have been selling their yachts or tugs to the government and charging two prices for them, Millionaire F. August Schermerhorn of New York made a present of his fine yacht the Free Lance, to the government. There is no law in the land to prevent other millionaires from following this excellent example.

It is pretty clear that Candidate Maguire received a blow under the belt at the recent meeting of the Democratic state central committee, but it is not stated whence the blow came. It would seem, however, that it was given in the interest of Governor Budd, though Candidate Butler may have an indistinct notion that he will be benefited thereby.

Grover Cleveland is becoming absolutely patriotic. In a speech to the Princeton students last Thursday night he said: "Stand by the country when she is right, and I am not so sure that we should not stand by her when she is wrong." Grover's residence near the college youngsters is having a good effect upon him. In another year or so he may be dead sure that it's the thing to stand by one's country whether it's right or wrong.

The Spanish minister to this country was permitted to take his departure in peace; our representative in Spain, however, did not get out of that country without molestation. The only trouble Senor Polo y Bernabe had was with a Pullman porter, who refused to put out the lights in the car when requested to do so by the diplomat. For our part, we'd rather face the fury of a Spanish mob any day than the contemptuous stare of an autocratic Pullman porter.

IF MISTAKES HAVE BEEN MADE.

The mistakes of the President during the last two months were many and his policy was weak and vacillating. But with the declaration of war the President has dropped the politician and become again the soldier.—*Stockton Mail.*

If serious mistakes have been made during the past two months they have not been made by President McKinley, but by the bellowing politicians and inflammatory press against whose savage and lying attacks he stood as firm as adamant. Had these partisans and hotheads succeeded in forcing the hand of the Chief Executive the country would have been plunged into war before it was prepared to fight a battle, and in a manner that would have invited the condemnation of the civilized world. By his patient diplomacy under the most trying circumstances the President not only demonstrated that this government was honestly and earnestly seeking a peaceful solution of the problems involved in the Cuban situation and the destruction of the Maine, but he gained the time so vitally essential to put this government in a position to go to war if war was the inevitable outcome.

Had President McKinley acted with less deliberation, had he exercised less diplomacy and urged the cause of peace less earnestly, he would have been in the wrong, and history would have condemned him as it will now condemn his critics.

There is probably no foundation for the report that the Vizcaya, Oquendo and Cardenal Cisneros are to be detached from the Spanish squadron at Cape Verde Islands and sent to the Philippines to "destroy" our Asiatic squadron. In the first place the Spanish squadron would be too greatly weakened by this step; in the second, notwithstanding the statement of "a naval officer who is close to Admiral Bunce," these three ships would by no means have the "picnic" he supposes they would, even with the assistance of what Spanish craft there may now be in those waters. The Asiatic squadron consists of the Olympia, one of the finest cruisers in our navy, and faster than any of the three Spanish ships before named; the Boston, Baltimore, Raleigh and the gunboats Concord and Petrel. These ships would be more than a match for the three Spanish boats. If there were any danger, however, they could be reinforced with a vessel from this coast. It would take the Spanish boats five or six weeks to make the trip to the Philippines, by which time the American squadron could do all the damage there that is to be done.

Fresno's big ice factory and cold storage plant is now completed and within a few days will be ready for business, when the people of this city and county will have the opportunity to demonstrate their loyalty to a home industry of great importance. The price of ice has been greatly reduced as the result of competition, and the enterprise that has brought about this desirable result should be handsomely rewarded by a liberal patronage. The increased consumption as a result of low prices will in itself add largely to the volume of business.

In view of the war and the drought, Bakersfield is seriously considering the proposition to abandon the Valley road celebration and divert the fund raised to defray the expense to some more necessary purpose. It is probably a wise course to pursue. With the nation embroiled in war and the local industries suffering from the failure of crops, there can be little satisfaction in any sort of jollification, even when so important an event as the completion of the Valley road furnishes the occasion. Next year we shall feel more like celebrating, and we shall still have the Valley road.

"Buffalo Bill" has set a commendable example to patriots who desire to serve their country. He does not ask for a high commission or large command, but couches his request to his old commander in the Indian wars, General Henry C. Corbin, in the following characteristic note:

Dear General Corbin:—Say, what is the army going to do with me if war is declared? I've got to drive a six-mule team or something. Your old scout,
CODY.

Hours for piano playing are regulated in Berlin and "banging" on the piano is prohibited at all hours. Here is a hint for Trustee Chittenden, who has opened the ball for the protection of public rights by introducing an anti-high hat ordinance. The public ear as well as the public eye is entitled to consideration.

This is a good year to experiment with the pumping of water for irrigation and the production of forage plants that require little moisture. If the farmers are wide-awake and active there is no reason why the season should be without its profit to them. It is good time to get out of the old ruts and learn what it is possible to do under adverse circumstances.

The Iowa legislature must be an exception among legislatures. When it adjourned both Democratic and Republican journals combined in commending its work. The praise appears to have been deserved, for a number of good laws were passed and its record was clean. When will California have a legislature that will be entitled to universal praise?

The papers around the bay may not have entirely lost their heads, but they are so completely overshadowed by the poster-type announcements of war that they might as well be lost. The flaming headline debauch has reached the delirium tremens stage, and war has not yet fairly begun. When hell actually begins to pop the yellow papers will have to be posted on the dead walls and read through reversed opera glasses.

It is doubtful if the appointment of Will S. Green as State Treasurer by Governor Budd will give general satisfaction in a political way, but it will give the state a worthy successor to the late treasurer, Levi Rackliffe. Mr. Rackliffe was a sterling citizen and a capable official, and the responsible position which he so acceptably filled will be in good hands.

Everything that can be produced from the soil this year will bring good prices. Fresno county has by far the best supply of water for irrigation in the state, and it should be utilized to its fullest capacity.

OUR EUROPEAN "FRIENDS."

The *Examiner*, having in mind the adverse comments of the official press of Europe and the slurs of European statesmen, says:

The people of the United States are somewhat astonished at the hostility with which Europe has agreed to regard their attitude toward Cuba. Throughout the continent, if the newspapers are an indication of popular feeling, there appears to be a chorus of disapproval of the United States that often descends to the level of vulgar abuse. The Spanish papers, which could be excused for showing some heat at the acts of the United States, have been more moderate than the French and German and Austrian and Russian press.

If the people are really astonished, as the *Examiner* says, their memory is remarkably short. The chorus of abuse that went up from the reptile press of Europe because of the United States' vigorous defense of the Monroe doctrine should have left a lasting impression upon them. The Russians, the Frenchmen, the Italians, the Germans, the Austrians—all declared that we were wrong in defending one of the most cherished of American principles and in demanding that England deal justly by Venezuela. No abuse was too virulent for the reptatory rascals who edited the official newspapers, and statesmen, active and shelved, poohpoohed the Monroe doctrine and marveled at our impudence in expecting Europe to have any regard for such a monstrous principle. Had England taken offense at the vigor with which we pressed our views and claims, and decided to resort to the arbitrament of the sword, she would have had the whole of Europe at her back. Fortunately she took a statesmanlike view of the matter and after some natural display of anger came around to our way of thinking. She is now our best, if not our only friend in the old world.

The *Examiner* also comments upon the deriding of our motives by the Europeans. Our claims that we are entirely disinterested and are moved solely by sentiments of humanity in interfering in Cuba are sneered at by the European powers. Why not? Does not honesty seem absurd to thieves? Can the selfish understand disinterestedness? Is the breast of the savage open to the sentiment of pity? What else was to be expected but that the territorial thieves called the "great powers" would regard our intervention in behalf of the Cubans as a scheme to annex Cuba? They are not capable of grasping the grandeur of battling for the rights of one's fellowmen. Disinterestedness! Altruism!—they are things to be laughed at. The words have a barbarian sound; they are not to be found in the political pocket dictionaries of the "great" powers.

But enough of this. It is good to be able to know who are our friends and who our enemies. It is better for us that the powers have declared themselves than it would have been had they spoken us fair and dealt with us foully. The attitude of these powers toward American principles and aspirations should be a lesson to us. It should induce us to build the greatest navy the world has ever seen and to make our sea coast defenses impregnable. Then, when the powers agree to cast aside their mutual jealousies long enough to "give us a lesson," as they delight to put it, let us give the world a presentation of the melo-drama "Licking the Teacher."

The downfall of San Francisco's treasurer is directly attributed to the race track gambling mania that has taken possession of that city. The loss is a heavy one to the municipality, but if it serves to arouse public sentiment to a sense of the fearful curse that its toleration of this criminal business inflicts upon the community, it will be worth all that it cost. Some such disaster seemed to have been necessary in order to bring the free-and-easy metropolis to a realization of its condition, and it may now be expected that active measures will be taken to suppress the evil that is surely sapping the foundation of honor and integrity among all classes. The gambling curse in California, and especially in San Francisco, must be strangled by the heavy hand of the law.

What admiration and respect Democrats have for dead Republicans. It has been a common thing for them to wish for "an hour of Blaine" the past two months, believing that were he alive and in the White House he would give the country a more vigorous foreign policy. Yet when this same "Plumed Knight," whose spirit the *Expositor* invokes, was at the head of the state department his vigorous policy earned him nothing but abuse from the Democrats, who nicknamed him "Jingo Jim."

California's National Guardsmen are ready and waiting the summons to war, and it need not be doubted that they will give a good account of themselves wherever their country may require their services. The unanimity with which the guardsmen are responding to the call to war proves that there is the right kind of material in the citizen soldiery. The laggards and doubters will not be found in their ranks.

Big war ships, torpedo boats and yellow newspapers are the new and dangerous factors that will figure in the impending conflict. The issue between war ships and torpedo boats will have to be fought to a finish, but it is likely to become necessary for the government to lay its strong hand on the sensational press in order to keep it within the bounds of reason and decency.

If the Spanish fleet should make a sneak on New York and turn their big guns loose on Dick Croker's principality, the yellow *World* and *Journal* will have more excuse than opportunity for the issue of their half-hourly extra editions. The picture of a yellow newspaper blown to eternal smash by a dynamite shell would be a great scoop for the other fellow.

The *Examiner* refers to the Olympia, the flagship of the Asiatic squadron, as a gunboat. For a journal that claims to "completely overshadow its contemporaries" in the matter of news concerning the war this is pretty raw. For the benefit of the *Examiner's* staff of sixty-five war correspondents we state that the Olympia is a protected cruiser.

The really aggravating thing about the situation is that the fellows who have been bellowing and pawing up the earth for the past two months will now sit down in their upholstered chairs and criticise the men who do the fighting.

Old Maximo Gomez isn't a slouch himself at inditing proclamations.

General Weyler appears to have decided not to return to Cuba after all. Life is sweeter in old Castile.

Don Carlos and Valeriano Weyler are playing the comedy roles in the drama entitled the "Hispano-American War."

Readers of the Republican get the war news earlier and more accurately than they can get it in the big city papers.

The drought and frost and vine hoppers get in their deadly work, but the candidate crop promises to be the largest on record.

Fresno has in the Apollo club one of the very best amateur musical organizations in the state. This town is justly proud of its Apollos.

There is no sentiment involved in painting battle ships gray in time of war. Dark gray does not reflect the light, and that is the sole reason for its use.

It is reported that Greeks are presenting themselves at the United States consulate at Athens for enlistment. They might be hired to do the running.

The formal declaration of war yesterday was a good deal in the nature of the historical marriage license that was fixed to meet contingencies by the Arkansaw judge.

The American fleet in Cuban waters has already captured eight Spanish merchant vessels valued, with their cargoes, at more than $1,000,000. This is a pretty good beginning.

The commander of the Spanish fleet is a very genius in the matter of keeping his ships out of range of gringo guns. Even our 13-inch rifles won't carry to Cape Verde islands. However, the Spanish fleet would be safer still at Cadiz.

Some of the business men of Bakersfield have offered to double their donations to the Valley road celebration fund in the event that the celebration is given up and the fund used for the benefit of the families that will be left by the national guardsmen who respond to their country's call. That is an evidence of genuine patriotism that merits commendation.

The *Examiner's* regular dramatic critic, Professor Du Pont Syle took a night off Thursday and the theaters were done by the water front editor, judging, from the following comment on Svengali (the play was "Trilby"): "As for his unwashed wickedness, Svengali—well, the gallery wouldn't do a ting to him if it caught him in an alley of a dark night. Oh, dear no!"

It appears now that Senator White did not utter the sentiments recently attributed to him in a dispatch from Washington. He says the author of the interview was one Phocion Howard, who was discharged from the New York *Herald* some months ago for unreliable work. We are glad to publish the Senator's denial, but wish he had accompanied it with his true opinion of the war.

The Republican hopes that Colonel Jones and the committee of ten will reach a satisfactory understanding at their meeting today, and that everything will soon be in readiness to push the Monterey, Fresno and Minarets road to a successful conclusion. It is an enterprise fraught with great possibilities, the greatest of which is the opening up of the magnificent mineral deposits in the high Sierras.

If this hot weather continues an unfortunate result will be that there will be an abundance of water in the rivers for a few weeks and that the short supply of snow will be exhausted considerably sooner than it would if a more moderate temperature prevailed. In the meantime it will be the part of wisdom for irrigators in all parts of the county to use every available foot of water on their orchards and fields and to plant their feed and forage crops at the earliest possible date.

The experience of the Fresno men who started for the northwestern gold fields under the leadership of one Grider, and were left footsore and stranded in the frozen wilds after following a cold-blooded swindler to the end of his bunco game, ought to be a sufficient warning to the people who are inclined to accept the services of unknown promoters of schemes of this kind. There is enough of danger and hardship involved in a trip to the far north under the most favorable circumstances; to attempt it upon the statements and under the direction of outside adventurers is simply suicidal. The Fresno men who were lured into this unfortunate expedition are good citizens who have many friends to regret their misfortune.

Prince Albert, heir presumptive to the Belgian throne, arrived in San Francisco on Sunday and lost no time in giving the plebeian reporters who tried to interview him the glassy eye, for in one of yesterday's San Francisco papers we read that "his manner possesses an Arctic exclusiveness." Maybe Albert realizes that he is in a jay town. The reports concerning this princeling from Southern California gave the impression that he was one of the boys, for among them was one that he drank bottled beer just like ordinary men. Perhaps the San Francisco reporters failed to invite Albert to have a "bot." One must never approach a prince in a spirit of awe, but always in one of playful familiarity. A slap on the back or a gentle dig in the ribs, together with an invitation to "have something," will thaw out the most frigid aristocrat.

Our Democratic contemporary, the *Watchman*, deferentially refers to Dick Croker, the Boss Buckley of Tammany Hall, as "Mr." Croker. And all because William J. Bryan made friends with the Boss at the Jefferson banquet and afterwards paid him a friendly call at his apartments. Of course, there is nothing new in politicians of the more or less ordinary kind bending the pregnant hinges of the knee to criminals like Croker, but surely it cannot be that this fearless political Lochinvar who came out of the West and ran away with the Democratic party at Chicago would condescend to such friendships for the vulgar lust of power and prestige in the political arena? Perish the thought! Mr. Bryan is a reformer and favors the union of all the forces of reform to wipe out the allied foes of the people, and is hobnobbing with Croker for no other purpose than to familiarize himself with the ways of the devil and his satellites and agents. It is on the same principle that he rides on railroad passes while his sword is forever unsheathed against the aggressions of these soulless monopolies. In the latter case he is merely exemplifying the military wisdom that finds expression in "foraging upon the enemy." The willingness of the enemy to be foraged upon may be somewhat embarrassing, but that may be a deep laid plot on their part to make it appear that they are friendly to their sworn enemy.

The Germania, the North British National and the Liverpool, London and Globe Insurance Companies have notified all their agents that policies of men who enlist are to remain in full force.—*Exchange.*

Inasmuch as these are all fire insurance companies, we may be pardoned for failing to see the exact connection or relevancy.—*Alameda Encinal.*

Well, fire is likely to be opened at any time, isn't it? And a good many things are likely to get scorched. Maybe the life insurance companies are not entitled to all the free advertising.

When everybody is saying that fighting and not talking is the thing wanted, W. J. Bryan should take the hint.

RANDOM REMARKS.

Gold is said to be so plentiful in the Kotzebue sound country that the natives make bullets of the precious metal for their rifles. To be put to sleep with a golden bullet must be euthanasia indeed.

An exchange produces a picture of the recent solar eclipse. Such a picture in these stirring times is as interesting as a mud fence. The "counterfeit presentment" of a battleship is much more attractive.

The *Examiner* of Sunday contained an article headed "A Loaf of Bread is Really a Balloon." It's dollars to doughnuts that the article wasn't written by a young married man who had just gone to housekeeping.

Now where are Brigadier General Charlotte Smith and her brigade of Amazons? asks an exchange. Probably packing their Saratogas preparatory to starting for the front. Don't rush the girls. It takes time to pack a hat so it won't be crushed.

It is stated that Prince Albert of Belgium, who is visiting California, drinks bottled beer like any plebeian. The "plebeian," as a rule, doesn't drink bottled beer. He prefers to take his glucose and malt juice fresh from the keg and standing up.

Verdi, the great Italian composer, charges $5 for his autograph, except when a wealthy admirer comes along, when he asks double that sum. The money so obtained he distributes among the poor. There's a valuable suggestion in this for Fresno's great men.

An esteemed exchange tells the world that "Dr. Alice Lee Moque declares solemnly that there is not the slightest reason why women shouldn't fight." Yes there is, too. Just think of the consequences to the enemy. Besides I've a notion that scratching and biting are barred by international law.

Now that the disciples of Aesculapius have gone, I'm not afraid to say that they were the most dyspeptic lot of mortals I had seen in a long while. I'm patiently waiting for a look at Dr. Hopkins to dissipate the impression left upon me by the visiting physicians. A look at the rosy face and strong frame of the Doctor is better than a tonic.

To talk about "Spanish pride" as if it were something more exalted than Dutch pride, English pride, Irish pride or Yankee pride, is nauseating. Of the right kind of pride the Spaniards have no more than other peoples—if as much; but of the cheap, tinselly, strutting pride, that is so like unto vanity that they can't be told apart, they have as much as the Devil was able to cram into their saffron skins—by which I mean a good deal.

An eminent English physician thinks that people ought to sit on the floor instead of on chairs. He says that it is the more natural way and was once general with the entire human race. This going back to first principles is not to be hastily encouraged. Some eminent physician might come to the conclusion that a still more natural way of resting would be to hang to a tree limb by the tail, and then—well, then we'd feel bad because Evolution did it with his little hatchet.

Mrs. Jefferson Davis seems to be sorrow stricken because "we (the southern people) shall have to pay our percentage of pensions," as a result of this country's little difficulty with Spain. Considering that the southern soldiers are to take as prominent a part in the war as the northern, and that as many of them are liable to be killed or wounded, it will not strike an impartial observer that it is too much to expect the southern people to pay their percentage of pensions when the time comes. And what is more it is certain that the southern people themselves will not look at the matter from the view point of Mrs. Davis. The relict of the president of the Confederacy has not been able to keep pace with the new South. She is still living in the past.

A writer in the *Watchman* says that Fresno is indeed a dangerous place for rich men. This is giving Fresno a reputation it does not deserve. The Raisin Center is in fact a good place for rich men. It has no superior as a place of residence, especially in the summer time, and furnishes many opportunities for the profitable investment of capital. Of course, they must behave themselves and must not play the fool. If they do, the same consequences will overtake them here that make it so unpleasant for them elsewhere. There is no place on earth where a man, be he rich or poor, can escape the consequences of his acts. This statement hasn't the merit of novelty, but it has that of being true.

It's all right for "Bach" to try to set me right before a suspicious public, but I'm afraid he has only made matters worse. When I exclaimed in his presence "To h—— with Austria!" I meant what I said—neither more nor less, and his subsequent speculation on that remark was entirely superfluous, for I never deal in "double ongtondre." As for the statement that I have become such a thorough American that, on state occasions, I have been seen to eat pie with a knife, I wish to say that as pie is unknown in benighted Europe the nationality of a person cannot be guessed from the manner in which he eats that succulent hybrid. It is not a fact, though, that I eat pie from a knife. I allow no hardware to figure in this important operation. The use of the knife is eminently "down-east" and is indorsed by such authorities as Commodore Fulton G. Berry, Captain W. H. Norris, W. C. Colson, etc. I, however, received my education in the southern town of Baltimore, and always convey the pie to my mouth with my hands. In view of "Bach's" youth I forgive him, but another offense like that will bring down upon him a fate which it is usual to reserve for only one's worst enemies. I will write some poetry about him.

R. M. M.

O'TOOLE REBUKES THE JUVENILES.

"How's the fusion graft?" Well, I guess she's all G. K.," said O'Toole, as he socked a nickel in the slot machine on the blue. "Fusion's all right when me, Zieg an' the *Expositor* can run it like A. B. tells us; but when these young blokes and the middle-aged push gets in an' trys to flim-flam the deal an' give me, Zieg an' the organ of the party—that's the *Expositor*—the glassy eye an the marble heart an' say what we's ain't in it, then fusion's all wrong.

"Now them guys what wanted to give us the set out on the side track ain't slept much since A. B. he gives them the solar plexus in that editorial. Didn't he put the hot tar into them mugs in great shape! Well, I guess! An' he's the guy what can do the hummer act in great shape. Now you see what me, Zieg an' the *Expositor* hasn't been givin' the blessid jolly all the time since we's came down from Stockton city for nit. Not a bit of it. We've been pattin' the farmer guys on the hump on his back for the purpose of handlin' this campaign, an no infants what's just lettin' go the political bottle can flim-flam us out of the good work what we's been doin'.

As I was a tellin' you, A. B. he says what the nursery, the middle-aged guys, the butchers with blood all over them, the lumbermen, hayseeds an' stouten bottles or any other old thing can get holt of the *Expositor* car an' push the thing into the county asylum this fall, but no guys like them must try to run the thing because we's ain't takin' no such graft. Well anyway them guys what tried to do me, Zieg and the *Expositor* out of the job of runnin' this deal is now crawlin' on their bellies an' cowtowin' before the Goddess just like those Spanish guys what has started out to lick Uncle Sam. We don't know whether we will give them the glad hand again or not, but they's knockin' their nuts on the pavement an' howlin' to be let in like maugy dogs a howlin' at the full moon. But me an' Zieg we says what we takes the case under advisement an' we don't know what we's will do to them.

"But about this fusion lay Me, Zieg an' the *Expositor* has that fixed pretty solid an' it don't make no difference which of the guys wins in the election as we gets all the printin' anyway because we's been the friend of the farmer an' the Pops, an' we's straight out Democratic too," an' O'Toole winked his weather eye as he plunged the handle of the machine down with a thud.

"Now them duffers out in Robbers precinct don't think we's hot stuff—I don't think. This fusion business an' the way we's been pumpin' the hot shot into that precinct has kept that gang knockin' their heels together an' walkin' the floor nights an' when we gets our gran' jury in session just before election an' gives them the hot iron that puts the kibosh on any of that gang with the blessed farmer an' they aint in it for a little minnit.

"You see me an' Zieg we's been to dang truthful all along in workin' this graft what we's got the whole push by the ears an' they thinks what we's can tell nothin' but truth an' so they believes every thing they sees in the *Expositor* just like A. B. he told them in the great editorial what everybody thought Zieg he wrote. Oh, this is so easy for old vets like me an' Zieg that we's gets to thinkin' sometimes what we's ought to turn the job over to the kids. These Repubs are such a easy game it's like holdin' four aces, A. B. he says. Talk about the dago war what Bill McKinley he's puttin' up, why me an' Zieg oughter get that job because this pea game aint our size at all. He will just gallop the combination under the wire an' cabbage all the pie on the county chophouse counter an' there we will show these Pops, how to run a county government in the good old fashioned way.

"Well, here's my last nickel," and the wheel whirled merrily but there was no responsive twinkle of the nickels in the receiving cup and O'Toole walked away disconsolate.

THE PRESIDENT.

From the San Francisco Chronicle.

The Washington correspondents did not need to go to "an administration source" for the reasons which led the President to advise against the recognition of the Cuban republic. They could have found them the day after his message was sent to congress and many days thereafter in the columns of the *Chronicle*. This journal pointed out insistently that the government by such recognition would put its forces in Cuba under insurgent control and that, after peace had come, would be debarred from holding any Cuban ports for indemnity. And these, as is now "discovered" by the correspondents, are the very reasons which inspired the executive recommendations.

The more the course of the President is studied in this sad affair with Spain the more the truth is pressed home that here is a wise, discreet yet tenacious and dependable man of the Abraham Lincoln school. President McKinley has not sought war. He bewared of entrance to a quarrel. In his first message to congress there was no belligerency and yet no lack of sympathy for those who were bearing the miseries of the Cuban war. Spain was admonished in courteous terms that the United States could not look with favor upon the indefinite prolongation of the struggle. All the resources of diplomacy were used to soften the hardships of the Cubans and to induce Spain to grant real autonomy. One of the triumphs of the President's policy was the recall of Weyler. Finally, when the Maine was destroyed at her anchorage, McKinley let no sudden gust of anger disturb his poise or affect the calmness of his judgment. He must have realized then that war would come. The temper of congress was proof that peace could not last. Like Richelieu, he employed all measures to conciliate; failing these he was ready to use all means to crush. But he knew that the country must have time to prepare for battle and he stood like a rock against those who urged precipitate action. Around him surged the war-at-any-cost politicians; his ears were dinned with their outcry for immediate hostilities; the inconceivable folly of the yellow journals pursued him with epithet and denunciation and even the pulpit denounced his "hesitancy" as it trumpeted its "On to Richmond" slogans. But the President did not give way. With tireless energy he put the country in a state of defense and then stood aside to await the orders of congress. When the orders came there were no time-consuming delays to exhaust the country's patience. Promptly the ultimatum went to Spain, and when Spain rejected it the President wired the commander at Key West the simple but comprehensive words, "Execute your orders!" And now the war is on.

It is a moral advantage, hardly to be measured now, to have so strong and cool a statesman at the head of affairs. The navy and the army both have faith in him and he has faith in both of them. There will be no blunders which executive wisdom can provide against, no hasty steps, no indefensible policies. And because of that even more than for the prowess of our generals and captains of the sea, we have faith that peace when it comes will bring honor with it.

Wanted a Recommendation.

T. E. Penton, who was discharged from Webster Bros'. drug store last week, raised a disturbance last evening because he was refused a recommendation. Officer Henry Russell placed him under arrest. Penton was armed with a pistol and he will be prosecuted for carrying a concealed weapon.

A RANK SWINDLE

Fresno Gold Hunters Victimized.

W. F. Grider Deliberately Deceived the Men.

The Party Left in Hard Straits With Little Money and Less Food.

The Fresno people—and there were quite a number—who started northward for undiscovered gold fields under the leadership of W. F. Grider, were the victims of as cold-blooded a swindle as could well be imagined. They were taken to a wild country, where a man can hardly eke out a living, and the victims believe that it was the purpose of Grider there to abandon them to their fate, which, as soon as their provisions should give out, could be but one thing, and that death by starvation.

Grider was a rancher near Stockton, and he and a few others went into a scheme to reap a rich harvest off people who were anxious to go to the Klondyke. They got out printed prospectuses, stating that they spent the spring and summer of 1897 prospecting in Alaska at a point about 200 miles inland from the Pacific ocean and from 300 to 600 miles north of the Canadian Pacific railroad. The prospectus went on and described what a wonderfully rich country the place was—out-Klondyking Klondyke. Grider and W. N. Hemphill, who was in with him, stated that they wanted to take a hundred hardy men up there with them to prospect and work the claims.

The Klondyke fever was at its height at the time, and any story with a golden hue to it was easy of imposition upon men dreaming of rich strikes and sudden fortunes. The result was that the originators of the swindling plan had little difficulty in getting a hundred men to accept their story and sail with them to the unknown land of fabled wealth.

Quite a number of Fresno people joined the party, among whom were the following-named: J. L. Gilbert, E. L. Walker, W. H. Harris, Archie Grant, Jake Goodman, Thomas Anton, Seth Macy, John Rader and W. H. Tucker.

Grider took the party over a trail across the mountains and they were twelve days making the trip. He had represented to them that it was but a short distance, and from the first showed an unfamiliarity with the country about which he pretended to know every stream and trail when he was getting up the party.

When the poor, defrauded gold seekers arrived at Hazelton, on the Skeena river, they were told that they had a journey of 250 miles still before them and they then rebelled, declaring that the whole thing was a fake. The angry party then forced Grider to tell the truth about the country, and he admitted that the whole expedition was a scheme gotten up by himself, Pearson and a man named Wells. They had never been in the country at all.

In a letter received from Jake Goodman he states that they were going to lynch the man who deceived them, causing them so much hardship and the expenditure of $100 each besides the cost of outfitting, which was a great deal more. He declares that they would have made him pay the penalty for his false representations then and there if it were not for an Indian agent who is in authority at the village. A number of the party took Grider to Victoria and turned him over to the authorities there, but he escaped punishment on account of lack of jurisdiction of the courts.

The party was left at Hazelton in pretty hard straits. Their grub was at Fort Simpson and to get to that point they would have to go back over the trail again. But they could not retrace their foot steps as the ice and snow were melting to rapidly. They made up their minds to go down Skeena river, but to do that they had to wait for two weeks until the snow melted. Archie Grant is going on to Klondyke, and a few of the others will also try their luck in that country.

It is believed, however, that most of the party will come straggling back to whence they started, thoroughly disgusted with stories of treasure in unknown lands, especially when somebody else is going to be good enough to show them just where to find it. They will also come home broke.

The National Exchequer.

Washington, April 26. — Treasury statement: Available cash balance, $210,803 185; gold reserve $179,891,967.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

George Walters to Daniel Hattle, lots 13, 14 and 15, blk 12, Altamont addition, Fresno; $15.

George Wright to Jennie E. Wright, 41 acres, sw¼ and nw¼ of sec 31, twp 11, r 23; also 4 acres in t 11, r 23; $10.

Samuel T. Ferguson to John H. Byrd, lots 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38 and 39, blk 3, Donahoo addition, Fresno; $10.

Frank J. Whitney to Ruth E. Whitney, lots 5 and 6, blk D, Elm Grove addition, Fresno; $10.

Phil J. Otis et ux. to Frank T. Nestle, n½ of s½ of n½ of nw¼ of sw¼ of sec 3, t 16, r 22; $200.

Judd Hay et ux. to Sarah A. Elliott, lot 569, Washington colony; $10.

Frank T. Nester to R. A. Gilstrap, n½ of nw¼ of sw¼ of sec 3, twp 16, r 22; $250.

Mrs. Esther Long to Jasper B. Long, 20 acres, lot 1, Curtis and Shoemaker colony; $10.

DIED.

ANDERSON—In Fresno on April 22, 1898, at his home, 1214 O street, W. S. Anderson, a native of Virginia, aged 54 years.

REEDER—In Fresno on April 22, 1898, at her home, 1808 Calaveras avenue, Mrs. J. D. Reeder, a native of Michigan, aged 25 years.

MARRIED.

TODDHUNTER-ST. LOUIS—At St. John's Catholic church in this city, April 17, 1898, George W. Toddhunter and Miss Harietta St. Louis, Rev. Father Barron officiating.

ANNOUNCEMENT

—OF—

Salinger Bros.'

OAKLAND,

Mammoth Sale.

Our opening sale an unprecedented success. All records broken. Store crowded day and night. Hundreds of customers that could not be waited upon, all owing to the extraordinary cut in prices that we were enabled to give them on account of the marvelous and fortunate low price that we paid for A. Wiener & Co.'s stock.

40 CASES NEW BARGAINS!

40 CASES NEW BARGAINS!

Just opened and included in our former purchase. These goods were en route per rail, and are now on sale, including the

WIENER STOCK OF DRY AND FANCY GOODS,

AT 1815 TULARE STREET,

Sold to Salinger Bros. of Oakland, at 46 cents on the dollar. NO LIMIT. NO RESERVE.

THE FOLLOWING CORRESPONDENCE IS SELF-EXPLANATORY:

Fresno, April 8, 1898.

Messrs. Salinger Bros.—Gents: Yours of yesterday to hand. Contents noted. We accept your offer of 36 cents on the dollar for our stock of Dry Goods, including our Spring purchases now en route from New York, as per inventory and invoices now on file in our office. Possession given at once. Yours truly,
A. Wiener & Co.

Oakland, April 9, 1898.

A. Wiener & Co., Fresno: Letter received. Mr. Salinger leaves for Fresno at once.
Salinger Bros.

Below We Quote Only a Few of the Many Bargains:

DOMESTICS.

10c yard wide Muslins	4c yd.
10c all Linen Crash Toweling	4c yd.
5c Union Twill Crash Toweling	2c yd.
10c Canton Flannel	4c yd.
12½c yard wide Percales	5c yd.
12½c Figured Organdies	4c yd.
10c Tennis Flannels	4c yd.
$1 Lace Curtains	48c pair.
50c Table Linen	15c yd.

DRESS GOODS AND SILKS.

25c 36-inch Fancy Dress Goods	10c yd.
15c 36-inch Mixtures	5c yd.
50c 38-inch Coverts	19c yd.
20c 36-inch Novelties	7c yd.
50c 36-inch Cashmeres	15c yd.
50c Silk Plushes	15c yd.
50c Surrah Silks	20c yd.
38c Fancy Novelty Waist Silks	19c yd.
48c Fancy Novelty Waist Silks	23c yd.
75c Fancy Novelty Waist Silks	38c yd.

A lot of Remnant Dress Goods and Silks at your own price.

MISCELLANEOUS.

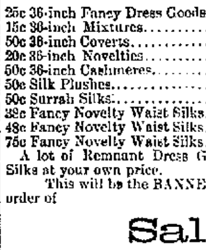
10c Spool Silks	5c
5c Button Hole Twist	1c
5c Needles	1c
5c Hairpins	1c
50c Corsets	25c
$2.50 Corsets	68c
50c Ladies' Straw Hats	5c
25c Misses' Jersey Vests	9c
50c Silk Mitts	10c
$1 Kid Gloves	40c
10c Whalebone	3c
15c Ladies' Linen Collars	2½c
50c Feathers	5c
Thimbles	1c
Embroidery Chenille	5c doz.
12½c Children's Hose	5c
15c Ladies' Hose	5c

500 Jackets and Capes, Worth From $3 to $10, We Will Slaughter at 48c.

This will be the BANNER BARGAIN SALE in the history of Fresno. By order of

Salinger Bros.

P. S.—NO GOODS SOLD AFTER 6 P. M.



BEFORE AND AFTER

MANHOOD RESTORED "CUPIDENE" This great Vegetable Vitalizer, the prescription of a famous French physician, will quickly cure you of all nervous or diseases of the generative organs, such as Lost Manhood, Insomnia, Pains in the Back, Seminal Emissions, Nervous Debility, Pimples, Unfitness to Marry, Exhausting Drains, Varicocele and Constipation. It stops all losses by day or night. Prevents quickness of discharge, which if not checked leads to Spermatorrhoea and all the horrors of Impotency. CUPIDENE cleanses the liver, the kidneys and the urinary organs of all impurities.

CUPIDENE strengthens and restores small weak organs.

The reason sufferers are not cured by Doctors is because ninety per cent are troubled with Prostatitis. CUPIDENE is the only known remedy to cure without an operation. 5000 testimonials. A written guarantee given and money returned if six boxes does not effect a permanent cure. $1.00 a box, six for $5.00, by mail. Send for FREE circular and testimonials.

Address DAVOL MEDICINE CO., P. O. Box 2076, San Francisco, Cal. For Sale by

GEORGE H. MONROE, Druggist, 1926-28 Mariposa Street.

ACTIVITY AT THE CAPITAL

Blockade of Cuba Proclaimed.

Captain Bradford's Timely Patriotism.

Resigns a Comfortable Post on Shore to Volunteer for Active Service.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—There were two further important steps in Washington toward active operations not to mention the overt act involved in the seizure of the Spanish vessel Buena Ventura, off Key West. The first was the issue by the President of his proclamation announcing to the world a blockade of a number of Cuban ports, and the second was the signing by him of the bill providing for the utilization of the volunteer forces in war.

Then, in addition, there was a notable retirement from the navy department in the case of Captain R. B. Bradford, chief of the equipment division. Captain Bradford is not only an officer of high scientific attainments, but is equipped as well in practical experience in naval matters. Although he has not yet held his present office long and by custom is entitled to nearly three years of further service here, he has become so impatient to join in active service that he today addressed the following letter to the President:

"I respectfully tender my resignation as chief of the bureau of equipment of the navy department. It has been a great pleasure to serve during your administration in my pending capacity and I beg to express my thanks for the honor conferred upon me by your appointment to such a responsible office. This resignition is tendered only that I may ask for active service afloat."

Captain Bradford addressed a similar letter to Secretary Long, with the addition of a request to have command of an active war ship. The resignation will be accepted and, by virtue of his rank, as well as to the mark of high regard entertained for him by the administration, Captain Bradford will be given one of the best available ships in the navy.

NEUTRALITY LAWS.

Following up the formalities beginning with the blockade proclamation the state department this afternoon addressed an identical note to all of the representatives of the foreign nations accredited to Washington, notifying them of the policy to be pursued by this government in the matter of privateering and neutrality. This was followed by the sending of cable messages to all American embassies and legations abroad containing the same information in a little more succinct form for presentation to the governments to which they are accredited. The statement was precisely similar in the terms to that telegraphed by the Associated Press last Wednesday, and its formal adoption by the government as the line of policy to be pursued was not prevented by the criticism passed upon it in the senate yesterday by Mr. Money of Mississippi. In brief, it declares that our government will not resort to privateering, that enemy's goods on neutral bottoms, save contraband, are exempt from seizure; that neutral goods, not contraband, under enemy's flag are exempt from seizure, and that blockades, to be binding, must be effective. In substance these are the principles laid down in the agreement of Paris of 1856.

The officials are not disturbed at the semi-official notice from Madrid that Spain will refuse to be bound by the same principles and forbid privateering, for they are satisfied that the great commercial powers will not tolerate the practice of privateering under the Spanish flag. Inasmuch as there exists a great amount of misapprehension, not only among foreign countries, but also among American shippers, as to the character of merchandise that is contraband or liable to seizure during the progress of war, the following unofficial but authentic statement has been obtained from a high official of the government:

CONTRABAND OF WAR.

In determining, according to the law of nations, whether merchandise is contraband of war, it is classified:

1—Absolute contraband.
2—Occasional or conditional contraband.
3—Goods not contraband.

The first class includes all goods of an essentially warlike character.

The second class includes provisions, naval stores, coal, horses, certain kinds of machinery, certain forms of steel, iron, etc., which are subservient to warlike use and which are destined for the use of the enemy. They are contraband or not, according to occasion and conditions as to their character, shipment and destined use. Every such case depends on its own facts.

The third class includes articles not suited to warlike use, such as church service and musical instruments, household wares and goods, and other such like articles and including many that are purely of a mercantile character.

No article of merchandise unless transported beyond the territorial waters and jurisdiction of a neutral state, nor unless destined for an enemy's ship on the high seas, which belligerent ships are permitted to police in search of enemy's ships and contraband of war.

No final and exhaustive definition of contraband articles can be given. They are changing with the progress of invention. Some articles were formally contraband which are not now, and the converse is true.

Each belligerent government is competent to determine what it will treat as contraband. Its proscription of contraband articles is conclusive. If such proscription should be made in outrageous disregard of international law or treaty rights, neutral states affected would probably interfere. Neither belligerent can treat goods as contraband in violation of his treaty stipulations with a neutral power as regards the subjects of that power. Any one desiring to ship goods to a foreign port in neutral vessels would profitably consult any existing treaties between Spain and the government of that power.

The belligerent right of capture as against a neutral exists only either in a case of contraband of war or of enemy's goods aboard or of a violation of an effective blockade, and in other analogous cases where the conduct of the neutral justifies the belligerent in treating his property as enemy's property. If Spain adheres to the principles "free ships, free goods," as this government proposes to do, only contraband goods are subject to capture in such ships.

COALING STATIONS.

Inquiry at the navy department as to the story that our government has arranged for the seizure of the Hawaiian Islands and the establishment of a coaling station in Hawii failed to secure any positive statement on the subject. There is good authority for believing that the story is exaggerated and that all that will be done is to provide for the establishment of a coaling depot and its adequate protection.

THE OREGON.

The naval officials feel very confident in the ability of the Oregon and Marietta, not only to protect themselves from the Spanish gunboat Temerario, but to destroy that craft if she ever comes within range.

The limitation of the blockade in Cuba to a certain part of the island was not officially explained today but the plausible reason advanced for the government's action was that by refraining from establishing a blockade over the eastern portion of the island understood to be practically in the control of the insurgents, the way has been left open for them to freely receive all supplies and munitions of war.

Formal order was issued by the war department increasing the equipment of light batteries of artillery to six guns, six caissons, one combined forge and battery wagon, and one hundred horses.

ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

The enforcement of this order will require 900 additional horses, which the quartermasters in the department will purchase in Tennessee.

For purposes of transporting the army to Cuba, the quartermaster general's office has under consideration the question the charter of the ships having the carrying capacity of 50,000 men. No charters, however, have been closed.

MILITARY PREPARATIONS.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The military and naval preparations were devoid of sensational features today and are becoming more systematized in their execution. In the absence of Mr. Roosevelt in New York no ships were purchased, but the secretary accepted one handsome steam yacht, the gift to the government of a patriotic American citizen.

In the war department all energies were bent towards the issue of the call for volunteers. The proclamation is delayed in issue until tomorrow, owing to the fact that it had been prepared in advance of the adoption of certain amendments to the bill. Up to the close of office hours no official announcement has come of the capture of the Spanish merchantman near Key West.

FRANCE IS VIGILANT.

BREST, France, April 22.—The naval authorities here have received orders that, directly war is declared between Spain and the United States, the French northern squadron is to be fitted out and the Atlantic naval division kept in close proximity to the Antilles during hostilities.

MAJOR AND WIND MILL.

What the Combination Accomplished in a Dry Year.

The following paper was recently read before Tulare Grange by Major C. J. Berry:

A few words of cheer and some practical suggestions to our many farmer friends during this trying period of a dry and disastrous season will, I hope, be appropriate and be received with that kindness of feeling which the writer has in giving expression to them. The mere relation of personal experiences on a ranch in Los Angeles county during the year of 1889 where the writer went through a season similar to the present will, I hope, convey to you the information it is my desire and wish you may have.

I was ranching without any irrigating water, "dry ranching" it was called then, same as now. Everything began to dry up early in the spring. There had been but little rain and it fell at irregular periods so that one rain was consumed and evaporated by the drying winds and sun before there was another. Spring came on very dry and what little moisture was left soon disappeared and things looked pretty blue. I had never been brought face to face with such a condition before.

My neighbors were in the same fix that I was, only worse, as most of them had families to look after while I was a lone bachelor. I had a pretty good wind mill and a fair tank, and I began to irrigate a small piece of ground at a time, which, when well soaked, I planted in garden vegetables, and then at once covered over lightly with boards to keep the moisture from being licked up by the sun, and thus I began to extend my garden to the limits of my water capacity for irrigation. I planted all my seed in rows. I kept a close watch on the beds and as soon as the seed sprouted I lifted the boards a couple of inches off the ground and when the seed was fairly well up I took the boards off at night, but for several days protected my tender plants by shading them during the heat of the day. They grew so fast they were soon able to take care of themselves without any protection.

Now came the irrigation problem. I made a lot of "V" flumes, enough to accomodate each row of garden truck and inverted them alongside of each row of vegetables and under those inverted flumes I ran that precious water. I lost none of it by evaporation—the plants got it all. Of course I cultivated and I had as fine a garden in productiveness and variety as ever was grown by a rancher in California during the best of seasons. I sold enough vegetables off that plot to buy what groceries I used, but I accomplished more than that. I planted three acres in pie melons which also yielded very heavily and were very profitable. I made a wet muck and hauled it on a sled. I dug holes about six or seven inches deep with a shovel and put in a shovel full of wet muck and planted the seed on top of it, covered over with dry dirt and then laid a piece of board over that. The seed came up in a few days, of course I took the boards off, and they yielded enormously and were very profitable.

Having lost my entire peach crop this year I am going to plant between the trees pie melons, as they do well in the shade. Pumpkins don't like the shade so well. I shall use the blue seed pie melons, the kind that looks like a good, rich Lodi watermelon and fools the tenderfoot in breaking a dollar pocketknife in trying to cut it open. The last of this month (April) is a good time to plant them.

Dore and Maguire.

From the Riverside Press.

Populists who favor fusion want the privilege of naming the Governor as one of the conditions of the combine, and they suggest John S. Dore of Fresno as a suitable candidate. The Democrats, on the other hand, insist the Governor shall fall to them in the division of spoils, and they think the great single taxer, Maguire, should be acceptable to the populists. Which side will yield remains to be seen.

COMPLIMENTS FRESNO.

A Letter from a Tourist Who Was Hospitably Received.

Dr. E. Warner of Worcester, Massachusetts, who stopped in Fresno with a party of Yosemite tourists a few days ago and was driven through the colonies by Fulton G. Berry, expresses his appreciation of the courtesies extended in the following letter, received last evening:

"Dear Mr. Berry—Our stop at Fresno was a bright point on our way to the Yosemite. It has been much talked about since, and will be, and I find the matter in "Imperial Fresno" interesting and of great value.

"I have written Mr. Baxter, passenger agent of the Southern Pacific in Los Angeles, about it, and I wish to express to you again the obligations I feel for your kind attentions to the trip on the morning of the 13th."

TRADE STILL FLOURISHING

Heavy Orders for Iron and Steel.

No Decrease in Prices Is Apparent.

Enormous Exports of Wheat and Corn—Production Continues Practically Unchanged.

NEW YORK, April 22d.—Bradstreet's tomorrow will say: General trade and speculation this week have exhibited most of the characteristics which have become popularly associated with the near approach of hostilities. While there is reported a further quieting of distributive trade in some lines at the East and South, traceable almost directly to anticipated warlike conditions, there is a lack of regularity, even in the reports from those centers which serve to show that, now that the uncertainty so long prevailing has been dispelled, trade conditions are being shaped to the new order of things.

There is consequently greatly increased activity in many special lines at the seaboard, accompanied by excited markets and heavy price advances. While trade in the interior sympathizes to a certain extent with this price movement, there is still a perceptibly good trade reported entirely outside of this, which serves to prove that the prospect of war has not nearly as much effect inland as on the coast.

In commercial lines this week much interest and activity has been manifested in the speculative and active demand for leading staples, such as wheat, corn, oats, flour, coffee, sugar, most pork products and cotton. A reflection of this active demand, which had its rise, so far as wheat and cotton are concerned, among foreign buyers who wish to anticipate any possible interruption of supplies is found in the movement of prices, which for the first time for many weeks past show a general upward tendency.

The advances in coffee, sugar and rice are directly traceable to war influences, marking, as they do, either a desire on the part of the domestic buyers to protect themselves against any possible interruption of supplies or the anticipated levy of taxes to meet the increased outlays of the government. Careful search among the quotations for staple products fails to reveal any important declines in prices outside of a fractional marking down of steel billets at some markets.

The check to export trade at some ports, notably at the south, is reflected in temporarily smaller shipments of wheat, corn and flour. The total shipments of wheat (flour included) this week aggregate 3,323,106 bushels against 4,525,302 bushels last week; 1,164,638 bushels in this week a year ago, and 1,236,000 bushels in 1896.

There were 224 business failures in the United States this week against 215 last week, 216 in this week a year ago, and 240 in 1896.

Business failures in Canada for the week number 15 against 27 last week, 22 in this week a year ago and 37 in 1896.

NEW YORK, April 22.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade will say tomorrow: The war is no longer to be avoided and business is somewhat contracted by bankers' apprehensions. There is no excuse except a lack of nerve for declines in railway stocks, when earnings have been 14.3 per cent larger than last year for the first half of April, and 4.8 per cent larger than in 1892, with railway tonnage eastbound from Chicago 10 per cent larger than in 1892. Neither are clearinghouse transactions gloomy. The week's payments were 33.6 per cent larger than last year, and 6.3 per cent larger than in 1892.

In no aspect can the wheat market be considered without finding just occasion for a material advance in prices which, has been 7.25 per cent for the week. The exports from the Atlantic coast ports have been 3,104,369 bushels (flour included), against 1,193,392 last year, and from Pacific coast points 435,654 bushels, against 62,230 last year, making for the three weeks of April 8,389,492 bushels from Atlantic ports against 3,585,170 bushels last year, and from Pacific ports 2,529,029 bushels. against 712,871 for the same weeks last year.

The exports of corn during the same three weeks have been 11,340,188 bushels against 10,221,161 bushels last year, which is strong evidence that the demand for wheat is in no sense fictitious.

With 40,000 tons of Bessemer iron sold at Pittsburg for $10.40 and with dealings in grey forge unchanged, and sales of 30,000 tons to car wheel makers alone at Chicago and 10,000 tons at eastern works of Pennsylvania, with some at the south for pipe manufacturers, the enormous production does not diminish and the demand for finished products includes contracts for 3000 tons in the building of two merchant ships, with many other contracts in sight to replace vessels bought by the government; for two new piers at Key West, 5000; for the Chicago postoffice, 9000 tons; for the Harrisburg capitol, 2800 tons; for car building, including one of 3000 tons at Pittsburg; one for a government building at Portland, Ore., 1000 tons; one for track elevation at Chicago, 2700 tons; for plates at Chicago, including one for 2000 tons; for 40,000 tons rails to the Maryland Steel Company, 30,000 to be shipped to Siberia and 10,000 to the Orient, and for 7000 tons to a Pittsburg concern for Quito, with many structural and implement contracts of minor importance.

No decrease in prices appears and the production continues practically unchanged at the highest point ever known, although in Eastern markets the output is considered somewhat in excess of supply. Copper is stronger with heavy demand for consumption. In woolens the heavy cancellations recently reported prove to be in large measure requests for deferred deliveries, but a better demand has been seen during the past week in some quarters, on account of large government orders.

Colonel Jones Will be Here Today.

T. C. White of the committee of ten for the Monterey and Fresno railroad yesterday received a telegram from Col. Jones announcing that he would be up on the late train last night and would be present at a meeting of the committee today. President John Reichman of the committee was handed the telegram and he called a meeting of the committe for this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Break in the Ditch.

There was a break in the ditch of the Fresno canal near the headgate above Centerville yesterday and the water was turned off for three hours in order to repair the damage. This caused the water in the ditches to fall several inches during the afternoon. A big head of water is coming down Kings river, affording an abundance of water for all the irrigation districts at present.

John Kelly, a vagrant, was given a thirty-day floater by Recorder Clark yesterday.

READY TO MOVE

Fresno Guards May Leave To-day.

A Busy Scene Last Night in Headquarters.

The Inspection of the Companies—Women Who Want to Be Nurses.

It looks as though Companies C and F may be called out today and started to the front. Last night Governor Budd received the call for California's proportion of soldiers to fill the President's call for 125,000, and immediately upon receipt of the dispatch from Washington Adjutant General Barrett sent a dispatch to Colonel Hay of this city to ascertain the condition of the Third brigade.

Colonel Hay was to have conducted the inspection of Companies C and F and the hospital corps, but he delegated that work to the commanders, and went at once to the headquarters, where he began the work of compiling the information called for by the adjutant general.

The Colonel recently inspected the companies at Bakersfield and Visalia, and the results of these inspections and also of the inspection of companies C and F was telegraphed to San Francisco at a late hour last night. The Adjutant General asked for the condition of the entire brigade, as to guns, blankets, overcoats and everything that would assist him in deciding upon what companies to call upon to leave for Chickamauga, where the troops are being mobilized. As the Third brigade stands well with the two other brigades in the state is is believed that some of the companies will be called out, and most likely C and F will be included.

The war enthusiasm is rife among the guardsmen, and they will leave with alacrity. The companies thought that they would be called out last night, and their belief was confirmed when Colonel Hay entrusted the inspection to the captains and left the armory in a hurry.

The guardsmen are not the only ones who are anxious to go to the front, for the enthusiasm has reached the women of Fresno, several of whom desire to accompany the soldier boys as nurses. General Muller has received requests by well-known ladies to be allowed to accompany the guards as members of the hospital corps, and Lieutenant Colonel Pedlar of the hospital corps yesterday received two personal applications from ladies desiring to nurse the wounded soldiers. One of the fair patriots was a married woman, and she adjured the doctor not to say anything of her desires to her husband. A second of the ladies was also married, but her husband is a member of one of the companies, and she would probably look after him incidentally. A third was an unmarried lady, young and attractive. A soldier who should be fortunate enough to have her nurse him would probably forget his wounds.

The ladies were all told that the Secretary of War and Surgeon General of the army had made an order against women nurses, or even the recognition of them, and hence they could not be taken along as members of the hospital corps. The ladies were very much disappointed, but importuned the officers that if there was any possible chance for them to go to notify them.

The inspection last night was a unique one in the history of the companies. Usually an inspection is a prosaic affair, but not so last night. The hall was crowded with friends of the guardsmen, and the gallery was filled with the fair sex—the wives, sisters and sweethearts of the boys in blue. Young America, tugging at his father's coattail, was there to see the soldiers, and little girls were also on hand with their handkerchiefs a flutter.

Captain Jones of Company F had forty-eight men in line, the full roster being fifty-five. The men were in full equipment and ready to march. Company C's full membership was fifty-four, and there but five absentees. In both cases those who were absent were out of the city.

The hospital corps had the full attendance of sixteen present, and the inspection was done by Major Russell, Lieutenant Colonel Pedlar being in consultation with General Muller and Colonel Hay at military headquarters.

Yesterday Dr. Pedlar sent a telegram to Governor Budd calling his attention to the excellent condition of the hospital corps and their equipment, and asking him not to forget the corps in calling out the troops.

BECOMES A LAW.

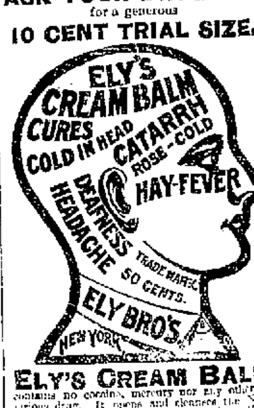
The War Bill Signed by President McKinley.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The war bill was brought from the capitol by the clerk of the enrolling division and reached the White House a few minutes before 6 o'clock. The White House was almost deserted at the time, not one of the cabinet being with the President except Attorney-General Griggs. The enrolled copy of the bill was laid before the President in his office immediately on its arrival and he at once went over the phraseology with Attorney-General Griggs. The Presidential signature was affixed at 6:18 and the measure then became the law of the land.

G. W. Wade, a Fresno mining man, is in New Whatcom, Washington, outfitting for a prospecting trip into the Mount Baker mining district. He is in partnership with H. L. Davis of Cleveland, Ohio, and a number of Eastern people are back of the scheme.

No deception practiced.
No $100 Reward.

ASK YOUR DRUGGIST for a generous 10 CENT TRIAL SIZE.



ELY'S CREAM BALM contains no cocaine, mercury nor any other injurious drug. It opens and cleanses the Nasal Passages. Allays Pain and Inflammation. Heals and Protects the Membrane. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. Is quickly absorbed. Gives Relief at once. 50 cts. at Druggists or by mail; Trial Size 10 cts. at Druggists or by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York

San Joaquin Valley for Kirk.

From the Tulare Register.

The Republicans of Fresno county have hoisted the banner of T. J. Kirk for State Superintendent of Public Instruction and invited Republicans of the state at large, and the San Joaquin valley in particular, to rally around it. They will do so. Mr. Kirk is an exceptional man. [illegible] tactful, he has a reserve force that will carry him through difficulties with ease and his administration of the schools of the state will be as little subject to criticism as his administration of the schools of Fresno county has been. More than this the state has no right to ask. T. J. Kirk is the man for the place.

Superior Court Notes.

From Tuesday's Daily.

The following business was transacted in the superior court yesterday:

BEFORE JUDGE RISLEY, DEPARTMENT 1.

People vs. Frank Oakes; time for passing sentence continued at request of defendant to tomorrow at 9 a. m.

The Cuthbert-Burrell Co. vs. Charles Hudson et al.; submitted on briefs of five and two days.

Annie E. Gilmore vs. B. Williams; demurrer and motion to strike out submitted.

Joseph Brandenstein vs. Fresno Land Co. et al; judgment ordered for plaintiff.

Tom Dolan Arrested.

Constable John Albin received word yesterday that Tom Dolan had been arrested in Jamestown for perjury in the case before Recorder Clark in this city last week. Dolan gave bail and is awaiting the arrival of an officer from Fresno. Constable Albin will leave for Jamestown this morning and bring the man back for trial.

Eastern Tourists.

President John Reichman of the Chamber of Commerce, received word yesterday that six Yosemite tourists will be in Fresno today and five tomorrow. This morning Vice-President J. C. Nourse of the chamber will take the tourists for a drive through the colonies.

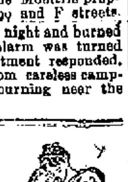
Ensign Magruder of the Nashville, U. S. N., is a cousin of H. O. Tupper of this city. He was placed in command of the prize crew which boarded the Buena Vista after her capture by the Nashville.

The fire department was called out last evening about 7 o'clock by an alarm. It was discovered that the Weimar bakery flue was burning out and this had caused some excitable person to call out the firemen.

Deputy Sheriff Timmins was in Merced yesterday as a witness in the case against J. B. Clough, the partner of Cliff Regan, who was arrested at the county hospital here a few months ago on a charge of burglary.

A small barn on the Moultrie property, corner of Mono and F streets, caught fire on Sunday night and burned to the ground. An alarm was turned in and the fire department responded. The blaze resulted from careless campers leaving a fire burning near the building.

MEDICAL TREATMENT ON TRIAL To Any Reliable Man.



Marvelous appliance and one month's remedies of rare power will be sent on trial, without any advance payment, by the foremost company in the world in the treatment of men weak, broken, discouraged from effects of excesses, worry, overwork, &c. Happy marriage secured, complete restoration or development of all robust conditions. The time of this offer is limited. No C. O. D. scheme; no deception; no exposure. Address ERIE MEDICAL CO., 64 NIAGARA ST., BUFFALO, N.Y.

Kotzebue Sound.

On May 10, 1898, the J. A. Falkenburg will sail direct to Kotzebue Sound. The company will furnish a large and commodious house for accommodation of passengers and their freight until they can establish themselves. A small steamer will be taken to convey passengers up the river to the gold fields. 3000 pounds of freight will be allowed each person. Any one wishing to return in 90 days will be brought to San Francisco free of charge. Fare, including meals while on passage and ten days after arrival, $200. An abundance of carriboo, deer and moose exists, while plenty of fish can be obtained from the natives at a trifling cost. Timber is plentiful, for log cabins, fuel and all necessary purposes. The Lynde & Hough Co. is an old and well-known established company of many years' standing. For further information apply to

J. H. ELKINTON, Agent,
1150 I Street, Fresno, Cal.

Trustees' Sale of Real Estate.

WHEREAS, LAURIANO V. RODRIGUES executed a certain deed of trust to Ed. R. Hamilton and W. P. Coleman January 2nd, 1893, and recorded January 6th, 1893, in book 107 of deeds, at page 53 and following, records of Fresno county, state of California, said deed of trust conveying the real property hereinafter described for the purpose of securing the payment of a certain promissory note, made by the said Lauriano V. Rodrigues; and whereas, default has been made in the payment of the principal and interest on said note.

Now, therefore, by the authority vested in them by said deed of trust, and upon application of the owner and holder of said note, the undersigned, as such trustees, will on April 25th, 1898, between the hours of 9:30 and 10:30 o'clock a. m., in front of the courthouse door, in the city of Fresno, county of Fresno, state of California, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash in United States gold coin, all the certain real property situate in the county of Fresno, state of California, and described as follows, to-wit:

The south half of the southeast quarter, and the south half of the north half of the southeast quarter of section nine (9), in township sixteen (16) south, range twenty-one (21) east, Mount Diablo base and meridian, together with all the improvements and appurtenances thereto belonging; also all water rights, water ditches and privileges that are in any way appertaining to, used or connected with said land.

ED. R. HAMILTON, Trustee.
W. P. COLEMAN, Trustee.
wa1td

BANKING HOUSES.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF FRESNO.

THE OLDEST BANK IN FRESNO COUNTY.

Capital	$100,000
Surplus and undivided profits	125,000

O. J. WOODWARD	President
E. KENNEDY	Vice-President
T. C. WHITE	Assistant Manager
E. A. WALROND	Cashier
W. R. PRICE	Assistant Cashier

This bank transacts a general banking and exchange business, issues letters of credit, draws direct on China and all the principal cities of the United States and Europe.

Directors—Jacob Vogel, E. Kennedy, T. C. White, W. J. Dickey, O. J. Woodward.

THE FARMERS' BANK OF FRESNO.

Paid Up Capital	$200,000
Surplus	25,000

A. KUTNER, President.
ALEX GOLDSTEIN, Vice President and Manager.
WALTER SHOEMAKER, Cashier.

Transacts a General Banking Business. Buys and sells exchange on all the principal cities of the United States and Europe.

Solicits the accounts of corporations, firms and individuals.

Has absolutely fire and burglar proof safe deposit vault. Safety deposit boxes for rent at nominal figures.

Hours 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.

Over Studied.

A YOUNG LADY'S HEALTH RUINED PREPARING FOR GRADUATION.

Was Over-ambitious and Went Beyond Her Strength. Constant Pain and Misery—Her Critical Condition.

From the Democrat, Shelbyville, Ind.

In one of the main streets of Shelbyville, Indiana, [illegible] Mrs. Emily Edwards and her [illegible] year old daughter, Cora. The young lady is one of the charming misses of the city, she being known for her beauty, and perfect health.

"Although enjoying good health now," said her mother to a reporter recently, "she has not always been so fortunate. I suppose Cora, [illegible] last March was as healthy [illegible] as any girl of her age. She was attending school and was studying hard. Perhaps she was too studious, for we noticed that the healthy color in her cheek was rapidly disappearing, and she was becoming pale and sallow. Dark, swollen circles began to appear under her eyes, and she rapidly became worse. We were living in Franklin, Indiana, at the time, and Cora would have graduated that Spring. She stopped attending school and endeavored to get a rest, but her health kept failing. Her blood was colorless and impure. She would also have sick headache, could scarcely eat or sleep, and was almost continually in pain. Nothing which we did for her seemed to do any good.

"Different physicians treated and prescribed for her, but she kept getting worse. She had formerly weighed 100 pounds, but during her illness her weight had dwindled down to 79 pounds. We began to think there was nothing we could do for her benefit, when I happened to notice an article in a paper regarding the merits of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I thought that if there was ever a pale person it was certainly Cora, so I decided to buy a box of the pills and let her try them. It was the first of last May when she began, and near the middle of June when she stopped using [illegible] first dose [illegible] and [illegible] had been taken [illegible] was [illegible] she had [illegible] I am sure [illegible] about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People [illegible] new life. We have [illegible] number of others."

The young lady, said a word of approval, and that she felt very grateful for the benefit received through Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. "I agree with my mother," said she, "that I would not be living to-day had I not used these pills."

To leave no doubt as to the truthfulness of her story Mrs. Edwards cheerfully made the following affidavit:

SHELBYVILLE, IND., May 13, 1897.

This is to certify that the above story concerning the illness and subsequent recovery of my daughter, Cora, is an exact and truthful representation of the facts in her case.

MRS. EMILY EDWARDS.

SHELBYVILLE, IND., May 13, 1897.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13th day of May, 1897.

L. C. MAY, *Notary Public.*

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People contain all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are sold in boxes (never in loose form, by the dozen or hundred) at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50, and may be had of all druggists or directly by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

WOMAN'S Greatest charm comes from good health—good digestion, proper action of the Liver and Kidneys, rich pure blood. Emil Frese's Hamburg Tea insures good health. All Grocers and Druggists everywhere sell it. It's Woman's means to BEAUTY

Meeting Notice.

RED BANKS CEMETERY ASSOCIATION holds its regular annual meeting at cemetery grounds Saturday, April 30th, at 10 a. m.
wa15 MRS. R. L. RIMORE, Secretary.

Wanted—An Idea Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

Annual Meeting.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Liberty Canal Co. will be held on Saturday, May 7th, 1898, at 10 a. m. at the house of Jas. Cottle, near Liberty, for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year and transacting any other business.
wa1518 JAMES COTTLE, President.

A Wonderful Book.

Gentlemen: this book contains a wonderful announcement, and gives accurate information in regard to A successful remedy for removing urethral stricture. For overcoming and reducing enlargement and irritation of the prostate gland. For removing urethral obstruction, inflammation and chronic mucous discharges. This remedy avoids operation, requires no instruments, is free from pain and danger. It is safe, scientific and practical, curing fully at home, without loss of time. Write to the EMPIRE MEDICAL CO., 40 Smith Bldg., Boston, Mass., for their free book describing this remedy. Do not submit to operation until you investigate.

Stockholders' Meeting.

A CALLED MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Liberty Mill Race Co. will be held on Saturday, May 7, 1898, at 1 o'clock p. m. at the Elkhorn school house for the purpose of taking such action as may be necessary for the formation of an association with the ditch companies taking water out of Cole Slough and for the transaction of any other business that may properly come before the meeting.
wa23 JOHN A. MATTINGLY, Secretary.

WARM WEATHER OUTFITS....

LIGHT UNLINED COATS,
LINEN or DUCK TROUSERS,
WORSTED SUITS
OR WASH SUITS,
FANCY WAISTCOATS,
SUMMER SHIRTS and
FURNISHINGS,
MEN'S WEAR FROM
THE BEST MAKERS,
SUMMER SUITS FROM
HART, SCHAFFNER & MARX.

HART, SCHAFFNER & MARX.
H. S. & M.
GUARANTEED CLOTHING.

WE can't think of anything more attractive, unless it's our way of selling these fine goods for little money.

Hermann's, 1824 Mariposa Street.

"ART OF DESIGN" SENT ON APPLICATION.

NICOLETTI'S	H. C. WARNER,	OPTICAL
MARBELIZED	(ALBERT O. WARNER)	DEFECTS
PLASTER	Jeweler and Silversmith	CORRECTED
MEDALLIONS,	Fiske Block,	BY SKILLFUL
BUSTS,	FRESNO, - CAL.	AND EXPERIENCED
ETC.	Established 1880.	OPTICIAN.

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Send all orders to THE REPUBLICAN.

THE N. Y. TRIBUNE ALMANAC. 340 PAGES. A national book of reference for governmental and political information. Contains the Constitution of the United States, the Constitution of the State of New York, the Dingley Tariff Bill, with a comparison of old and new rates; President McKinley's Cabinet and appointees, Ambassadors, Consuls, etc.; the personnel of Congress, names of principal officers of the different States, commanding officers of the Army and Navy, with their salaries; Tables of Public Statistics, Election Returns, Party Platforms and Committees, complete articles on the Currency, Gold and Silver, and a vast amount of other valuable information. The standard American almanac, authoritative and complete, corresponding in rank with Whitaker's Almanac in Europe.

PRICE 25 CENTS, POSTAGE PAID.

Send all orders to THE REPUBLICAN, Fresno, Cal.

POLITICAL CARDS.

O. L. EVERTS

Most respectfully announces himself as a candidate for the office of District Attorney of Fresno county, subject to the action of the Democratic county convention of 1898.
O. L. EVERTS.

W. H. PAYSON

Respectfully announces himself as a candidate for Supervisor of the First Supervisoral District, subject to the action of the People's party district convention of [illegible]. W. H. PAYSON.

J. W. F[illegible]USON

Respectfully announces himself a candidate for the office of County Treasurer, subject to the action of the Democratic [illegible]

A. C. SWA[illegible]

By request respectfully announces [illegible] a candidate for the office of [illegible], subject to the action of the Democratic county convention of 1898. A. C. SWA[illegible]

L. D. SCOTT

Respectfully announces himself as a candidate for Supervisor of District No. [illegible], subject to the [illegible] L. D. SCOTT.

E. E. SMITH

Respectfully announces himself as a candidate for the office of Constable of the Third Township, subject to the action of the Township Democratic convention. E. E. SMITH.

W. D. CRICHTON

Respectfully announces himself a candidate for District Attorney, subject to the action of the Democratic county convention.
W. D. CRICHTON.

H. L. NUDD

Respectfully announces himself as a candidate for Supervisor for the Fourth District, subject to the action of the Republican district convention. H. L. NUDD.

W. F. McVEY

Respectfully announces himself as a candidate for Treasurer of Fresno county, subject to the action of the Democratic county convention.
W. F. McVEY.

W. P. NELSON

Respectfully announces himself as a candidate for County Treasurer of Fresno county, subject to the action of the Democratic nominating convention. W. P. NELSON.

AM HAYS

Respectfully announces himself as a candidate for the office of County Auditor, subject to the action of the Democratic county convention.
AM HAYS.

J. D. COLLINS

Respectfully announces himself as a candidate for Sheriff of Fresno county, subject to the action of the Democratic convention of 1898.
J. D. COLLINS.

JAMES M. KERR

Respectfully announces himself as a candidate for County Recorder, subject to the action of the Democratic county convention.
JAMES M. KERR.

WM. H. PULESTON

Most respectfully announces himself as a candidate for the office of Constable of the Third Judicial Township of Fresno county, subject to the Republican township convention for 1898.
WM. H. PULESTON.

L. HEILBRON

Most respectfully announces himself as a candidate for Supervisor of District No. 4, subject to the Republican district convention of 1898.
L. HEILBRON.

LOUIS MANUEL

Most respectfully announces himself as a candidate for the office of County Surveyor of Fresno county, subject to the action of the Republican county convention of 1898.
LOUIS MANUEL.

H. F. PETERS

Respectfully announces himself as a candidate for the office of Tax Collector of Fresno county, subject to the action of the Republican county convention of 1898. H. F. PETERS.

C. W. GARRETT

Most respectfully announces himself as a candidate for re-election as Supervisor of District No. 1, subject to the Republican district convention of 1898. C. W. GARRETT.

PHILIP SCOTT

Most respectfully announces himself as a candidate for Supervisor for the Third Supervisoral District of Fresno county, subject to the action of the Republican county convention of 1898.
PHILIP SCOTT.

WILLIAM SHAW

Most respectfully announces himself as a candidate for Sheriff of Fresno county, subject to the action of the Republican county convention of 1898. WM. SHAW.

P. F. PECK

Respectfully announces himself as a candidate for Sheriff of Fresno county, subject to the action of the Republican county convention of 1898. P. F. PECK.

S. C. ST. JOHN

Most respectfully announces himself as a candidate for the office of Justice of the Peace of the Third Judicial Township of Fresno county, subject to the Republican township convention for 1898. S. C. ST. JOHN.

J. W. SHANKLIN

Most respectfully announces himself as a candidate for the office of County Clerk of Fresno county, subject to the action of the Republican county convention of 1898. J. W. SHANKLIN.

JAMES M. COLLINS

Most respectfully announces himself as a candidate for the office of Assessor of Fresno county, subject to the action of the Republican county convention of 1898. J. M. COLLINS.

GEORGE L. HOXIE

Most respectfully announces himself as a candidate for re-election to the office of County Surveyor of Fresno county, subject to the action of the Republican county convention of 1898. GEO. L. HOXIE.

H. E. BARNUM

Respectfully announces himself as a candidate for re-election to the office of Auditor of Fresno county, subject to the action of the Republican county convention of 1898. H. E. BARNUM.

J. E. WHITSON

Respectfully announces himself as a candidate for re-election to the office of Treasurer of Fresno county, subject to the action of the Republican county convention of 1898.
J. E. WHITSON.

W. W. MACHEN

Most respectfully announces himself as a candidate for re-election to the office of Recorder of Fresno county, subject to the action of the Republican county convention of 1898.
W. W. MACHEN.

Second Alias Summons.

No. 7136

In the Superior court of the county of Fresno, state of California. Department No. 2

The county of Fresno, plaintiff, vs. J. M. Garret, Bernard Bienenfeld, alias Bernard Benefeld, S. P. Colts, Los Pasos Vineyard Company, a corporation, Lizzie Manuel, G. H. Malter, Richard Roe, and J. B. Haggin, substituted herein for the defendant, John Doe, defendants.

Action brought in the Superior court, in and for the county of Fresno, state of California, and the complaint filed in the office of the clerk of said county.

The people of the state of California send greeting to Bernard Bienenfeld, alias Bernard Benefeld, S. P. Colts, Los Pasos Vineyard Company, a corporation, Lizzie Manuel, G. H. Malter, Richard Roe, and J. B. Haggin, substituted herein for the defendant, John Doe, defendants.

YOU ARE HEREBY REQUIRED TO APpear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff in the Superior court, in and for the county of Fresno, state of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the day of service on you of this summons, if served within this county; or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to condemn a right of way over your property for a public use, to-wit: A public road, being a road sixty feet wide, commencing at section corner common to sections 29, 30, 31 and 32 in township 14 south of range 21 east, M. D. B. & M., thence north three miles to the section corner common to sections 7, 8, 17 and 18, township 14 south of range 21 east, M. D. B. & M. Damages due you for such taking are to be ascertained in this proceeding. You are hereby referred to the complaint herein, a copy of which is hereto attached for a description of the respective parcels of land, sought to be condemned, and for all other particulars pertaining to this action. You are hereby notified to appear in said Superior court and to show cause why your property described in the complaint aforesaid, should not be condemned as prayed for in said complaint, by the plaintiff herein.

For further particulars you are hereby referred to the complaint on file herein, a copy of which is served herewith.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, the said plaintiff will cause your default to be entered and will apply to the court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Superior court, in and for the county of Fresno, state of California, this 17th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety eight.

[Seal of the Superior court] T. O. HART, Clerk.

By W. R. WILLIAMS, Deputy Clerk. f25m2w

FRESNO WEEKLY REPUBLICAN

Fresno, Fresno County, California.

By the Fresno Republican Publishing Co.
J. W. SHORT, Editor and Manager.

The Great Newspaper of Central California.

Largest Circulation. - The Most News.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Strictly in Advance.
Weekly Republican, one year, by mail.... $2.00
Weekly Republican, six months, by mail....
Daily Republican, six months, by mail....

The Bakersfield papers have got to calling each other names again. Take it out on the Spanish, brethren.

Those Spaniards in Cuba are liable to learn how it feels to be starved themselves before this cruel war is over.

Red, white and blue stockings are coming in vogue, and patriotic men all over the land are hoping to see more of them.

From the way things are moving down among the old Southern battledeide, "On to Cuba" will be the order en poco tiempo.

That's a great proposition of Spain's—to exchange prizes with the United States. She has next to nothing to swap off.

Helen Gould has offered to contribute $100,000 to the government's war fund. Helen is a good, good girl and an honor to her country, but evidently not the daughter of her father.

Forty Stanford students have volunteered to go to the front. They have all shed blood on the gory gridiron, and consequently will line up right next to the regulars. 'Rah for Stanford!

The regularity with which powder mills working on government contracts are blowing up just now gives some ground for the sneaking suspicion that Spanish methods of warfare are not strictly confined to the territory of its rebellious subjects.

One trouble with the evening contemporary is that it has a rotten packing house reputation in its vermiform appendix. As to danger of appendicitis from seeds of raisins and other fruits, that notion has been long ago exploded, and is no longer seriously discussed by anybody.

A Spanish newspaper pauses between riotous demonstrations and threats of revolution to point to the cool and undemonstrative patriotism of Spain and the wild, frenzied excitability of the American pig stickers. It must be confessed that the audacity of the Spanish editor is cool enough.

AT THE PHILIPPINES.

If, as is reported, the first naval battle of the war will be fought off the Philippine Islands we may expect to hear of an important American victory within forty-eight hours. Our Asiatic squadron, under the command of Commodore Dewey, is on the way to the islands, while the Spanish squadron, under the command of Admiral Montejo, is said to have taken up a position where it will receive support from the batteries at Manila, and is there awaiting the coming of the "pig-sticking Yankees." Even with the support of the shore batteries the Spanish ships should fall a comparatively easy prey to Commander Dewey's squadron. The defenses of Manila are said to be in a wretched condition, being antiquated and neglected, and it is improbable that any effective aid will come from that direction.

As for the Spanish squadron, though it is larger than the American, the vessels are much smaller and most of them of the old pattern. In addition to this they carry fewer guns, the largest of which are 6½-inch caliber. The American cruisers—the Olympia, Baltimore and Boston—have ten 8-inch rifles among them. The Spanish squadron numbers thirteen vessels, the largest, Reina Christina, being of 3520 tons. Five others have a tonnage respectively of 1043, 1048, 1152, 1156 and 1160 tons; the remaining vessels are troopships and gunboats, poorly armed, according to reports. The Olympia, the flagship of the American squadron, is of 5870 tons. She is one of the finest cruisers in our navy and has a speed of 21 knots. Her armament is heavy and modern. The Baltimore comes next with 4413 tons and the Raleigh follows with 3213 tons. The cruiser Boston's tonnage is 3000. The remaining ships of the American squadron are the gunboats Yorktown, Concord, Petrel and Hugh McCullough, and the old Monocacy. The Monocacy is armed with old style guns, but the others have modern batteries. It will be seen from this comparison that the nine American ships are much more than a match for the thirteen Spanish vessels, and if the latter, as is stated, have taken up a position where the shore batteries can co-operate with them the American ships by skillful maneuvering might manage to keep the Spanish boats between themselves and the forts a good deal of the time.

What step Commodore Dewey will take if he destroys the Spanish fleet and silences the forts is a matter of conjecture, as it is not known what his instructions are. There have been reports that the insurgents at the Philippines are in communication with the commander of the American squadron, but no intimation has been given as to the effect upon the future of the islands of an American victory. The Philippines are a very valuable possession. They have an area of 114,326 square miles and a population of 7,000,000—that is nearly three times the area and five times the population of Cuba. The revenues of the islands in 1894 5 exceeded $13,500,000, the expenditures being some $300,000 less. The total imports in 1894 were valued at $18,500,000, and total exports at $33,150,000. The most important business interests are controlled by the Germans and the English, and it is certain that both the German and English governments will look closely after these interests with a view of opposing American "designs." Japan has also been accused of having designs upon the Philippines and their possession would be of great strategical and commercial benefit to that country. The United States can do without them. Though they could be made immensely valuable under an enlightened administration, their acquisition is against American policy.

The latest and most reliable war news is found in the Republican.

The harmony existing in the Democracy of San Francisco cannot be said to be so thick as to enable one to cut it with a knife.

The Spaniards act mad enough to bite nails, and probably that would be the best way for them to work off their pent up feelings.

This country now has powder to burn, but the blowing up of powder mills is a piece of extravagance that should be stopped.

Weyler will probably work his typewriter in old Madrid. The Cuban climate is bad even for Spanish typewriters this season.

There will be lots of disappointment in this country if Old Weyler does not come back to take a hand in the new deal in Cuban warfare.

The Hanford *Democrat* is dead. It was a newsy little paper while it lived, but it suffered the common fate of newspapers started in a field fully occupied.

A newly wedded Santa Claran drew his gun on the crowd which wished him good luck with a shower of rice. The mistake was made in not using brickbats instead of rice.

It is to be hoped that the project of having a free market in San Francisco will soon be carried out. The producers of the interior will benefit from it greatly if it is properly conducted.

Captain General Blanco's message to his government that he can defend Havana without Spanish warships is a pretty good play to the Spanish gallery. Those Latins are born actors.

The Visalia *Delta* poet fell into the river Sunday, and the "force" have been getting the poetry out of him ever since with a clothes wringer. Its improved quality has been noticeable.

The Bryanites seem to think that General Lee would do for second place on the ticket. Very kind in them, to be sure, but possibly the General is not looking for the place recently filled by Sewall's sack.

The American newspapers that are now discrediting the position of this government by declaring that it has gone to war with Spain without cause are worse even than the yellow papers. They are contemptible.

Whatever this war may amount to, it is going to teach us one or two things that we ought to have known without an object lesson. We already realize that we ought to have built a navy and constructed the Nicaragua canal in time of peace.

The Southern Pacific doesn't seem to be as lucky transporting troops as it was in carrying the Christian Endeavorers. It is likely to receive as much criticism for the delays in taking the soldiers to their destination as it received praise for the safety and speed displayed in handling the Endeavorers.

The United States is not engaged in war for conquest, but for humanity. When the Spanish flag is hauled down from Moro Castle, as it will be, the stars and stripes will not float there, but the flag of the new Cuban republic. A more unselfish war was never waged in the history of the world.

Judge Blackstock, a well known lawyer of Ventura, was in Fresno yesterday visiting friends and announcing his candidacy for railroad commissioner from this district. Mr. Blackstock is a gentleman of ability and high standing, and is well qualified to perform the duties of the office to which he aspires.

The Visalia *Times* says that W. J. Bryan is pursuing the even tenor of his way. The war with Spain doesn't seem to have excited William very much. It is likely to interfere with his gate receipts, however, unless he changes the subject and talks about something a little more thrilling than 16 to 1.

The Spanish-American citizens of Southern California are said to be almost universally loyal to the Stars and Stripes. And there was no reason to expect otherwise. They are nearly all Americans by birth and are as thoroughly imbued with the spirit of free government as any class of citizens.

President Kellogg of the State University is to be commended for preventing the proposed anti-Spanish demonstrations on the occasion of the burial of Bourdon and Minto last Monday. There is no sense in burning Weyler or other Spanish leaders in effigy, but for that matter there isn't much sense in burying Bourdon either.

The Los Angeles *Times* sheds some scalding tears over the absence of Joaquin Miller in the frozen north at a time when the country calls for the services of war poets. The *Examiner* ought to be patriotic enough to take its poet out of cold storage at once and forward him to the tropics by fast express. Joaquin could write things about those beautiful Cuban maidens that would create a regular bargain counter rush for recruiting headquarters.

Nobody expects to believe one-half the war news that they read in the yellow papers, but it is a little surprising when those sheets contradict themselves in the same issue as one of them did the other day by announcing in poster type with a gingerbread wall around it that the Spanish fleet had sailed from the Cape Verde islands, while on the same page was a dispatch of nearly equal imposing architecture announcing that the fleet was still there. The yellow press is the most gigantic humbug of any age.

John Sherman, ex Secretary of State, said to an *Examiner* reporter that there was no truth in the charge that Hanna had influenced the President in regard to the issues between Spain and the United States, which have led to war. The statement was unnecessary. The people of the country understand the situation and have full confidence in the patriotism and ability of President McKinley. He will perform his duty faithfully as his conscience and intelligence dictate.

All that is needed now to make the situation really interesting for the Spanish government is an uprising of the republican revolutionists, a contingency that is by no means improbable. The existing dynasty has no hold upon the people that would not be broken by dissatisfaction with its methods of war, but the resulting condition would be a state of anarchy at home, rebellion in outlying provinces and war with the United States. The outlook for Spain is about as bad as it can be, but not a bit worse than it deserves.

TYPES OF WAR VESSELS.

Two distinctive types of war vessels are the cruiser and the battleship. The former is intended primarily as a commerce destroyer with batteries not exceeding eight-inch guns and in some cases not armored. They depend on their speed to escape the battleship, which they are fully able to do. Two of our armored cruisers the Minneapolis and the Columbia are the fastest vessels afloat; they can escape any warship and overtake any merchantman. It should be borne in mind that the battleships are named after states and the cruisers after cities. The only exception to this is the Kearsarge, launched on March 24 with her sister battleship the Kentucky; the Kearsarge was so named to perpetuate the memory of the gallant destroyer of the Confederate cruiser Alabama.

One great problem in building ships of war has been to give them sufficient coal carrying capacity, and in the case of the battleship this has not been done as fully as might be desired. Our fleet at present in Cuban waters is threatened with serious embarrassment in this direction. About all a battleship can do is to cross the Atlantic once without coaling. We know, however that the enemy are in a still worse condition, being farther from their base of supplies.

The monitor class of vessels are described as floating forts, and are designed for defense of our coasts and harbors. The most uncertain quantity, however, in this trial of strength is the torpedo boat. What it can do remains to be discovered, and it may be that there are surprises in store for us as great as that occasioned by the Monitor and Merrimac.

FOR HUMANITY.

The cause of war is, of course, the Maine. Congress may use what diplomatic phrases it pleases and no one cares. But every American sailor and soldier knows in his heart that he is about to fight to avenge the men treacherously murdered in Havana harbor. And the knowledge makes his heart light and his arm strong for the battle. —*Stockton Mail.*

It is true we are going to "Remember the Maine" and avenge the treacherous murder of our brave sailors in Havana harbor, but this war with Spain has a deeper and more important significance than a righteous vengeance. It serves notice upon the world that the barbarities of the dark ages can no longer prevail upon this Western Hemisphere, and that the nation which attempts the infamies that Spain has practiced in Cuba will have to answer to the United States.

This government has drawn the sword in defense of its right to interfere in behalf of a weak and defenseless people at its own threshold, starved and butchered by inhuman tyrants, and the sword will not be sheathed till the cause of right and justice has triumphed. Upon the banner which this nation has uplifted are inscribed the words "For Humanity," that all the nations of the earth may read and understand the import of its action.

The Redlands *Citrograph* believes that state division is necessary and inevitable because irrigation is the corner-stone of prosperity in Southern California and that satisfactory legislation can only be secured in a commonwealth in which irrigation is the paramount necessity. There is little ground upon which to base an argument for state division in the irrigation problem. It is true that the existing district law is far from satisfactory, but the necessity and importance of irrigation is by no means confined to Southern California, and a law that would advantage that portion of the state would also be beneficial to the state at large. The development of irrigation is bound to go forward in Central California as well as in the southern portion of the state, and the enactment of new laws or the amendment of existing ones will follow in response to public necessity. The state is certainly capable of enacting legislation on this question that will meet the requirements of the south as well as all other sections where irrigation is necessary.

Representative Loud has introduced a bill in the house to relieve the sureties of O. M. Welburn from all liability and judgments which may be obtained on their bond. The bill is a pernicious one and it is to be hoped that it will fail of passage. It is not right that the government should be made to suffer loss by the dishonesty of such of its employes as have given bonds for the faithful performance of their duties. Had Welburn's bondsmen done their duty the ex-collector of internal revenue would now be behind the bars instead of enjoying life somewhere beyond the reach of the officers of the government he so shamefully robbed. We believe that if Welburn's bondsmen were compelled to make good the amount stolen by him they would exert themselves to secure the ex-collector's capture and do their best to have him punished. Persons who go on the bonds of officials must be taught that they are not taking part in a mere formality.

Piper Findlater, the hero of Dargai Ridge, has had an offer of marriage from a lady who is well known in Indian society, and who not only offers the piper a home, but says she will willingly place at his disposal her income of £5000 a year. That's the way to reward heroism! If our local boys in blue were assured by the many young heiresses in Fresno that if they distinguished themselves upon the field of battle the heiresses would bestow their hands and papa's boodle upon them, each man would fight like twenty ordinary men. The thing's worth trying, anyhow.

The failure of the Spanish fleet at St. Vincent to make some aggressive movement against the American fleet may be a part of a deeply laid plan. It is believed in some quarters that the Spaniards are in hopes that Captain Sampson's fleet will become engaged with Moro castle, in which event the Americans might lose two or more of their big vessels. With our navy weakened by such losses the Spaniards think their fleet would have a comparatively easy time in getting away with Sampson's fleet. However, our government does not seem disposed to do its part in this pretty scheme, for orders have evidently been given not to attack Moro castle. In the meantime the Spanish admiral is becoming impatient and appears to be anxious to take the job of sinking a few of our battleships out of Blanco's hands.

It is a mistake to suppose that we cannot inflict much damage upon Spanish commerce and shipping because there isn't any Spanish commerce and shipping worth speaking about. The *Statesman's Year Book* states that in 1875 Spain's imports amounted to $187,310,100, while the exports were $152,175,100. The figures for 1896 and 1897 are higher, the total commercial transactions with the rest of the world amounting to about $300,000,000 annually. As for Spain's shipping, in 1895 there entered 20,268 vessels, of 13,193,629 tons, of which 11,051, of 6,227,314 tons, carried the Spanish flag. In the same year there cleared 16,697 vessels, of 12,585,843 tons, of which 8201, of 5,831,026 tons, carried the Spanish flag. This is a somewhat better showing than that of the United States for 1895. Most of our foreign commerce is carried on in foreign bottoms, and Spanish privateers would not, therefore, have such a "big thing" in preying on our commerce as is generally believed. We have an immense coasting trade, however, that is carried on in American bottoms, but it is probable that our mosquito fleet could give that ample protection. The outlook is that Spain's commerce will suffer much more severely than American from the war.

It is becoming quite evident that it is not the policy of the campaign to risk the destruction of our battleships in a bombardment of Havana, but that the blockade of Cuba and reinforcement and aid of the insurgent forces will be the program for the time being unless changed as a result of a naval attack by the Spanish fleet. It is a policy by which the occupation of Cuba and the eviction of the Spanish forces may in time be brought about without the loss of life and enormous destruction of property that would follow a hasty attack by land and sea upon the Spanish forces in Cuba, and it is well worth the trying. In the meantime our preparations for war in any shape that it may assume is going steadily forward under the most skillful management that the country affords. If more aggressive action becomes necessary we shall be prepared for it.

That was a very rank decision delivered by Judge Hewitt of Salem, Oregon, last Monday, in which he declined to place on the official ballots the nominees of the middle-of-the-road Populists. The Secretary of State had refused to do so, claiming that the "real Populist party" had fused with the Democrats and was entitled to carry the name. The "real Populist party" consists of the men who believe in pursuing the objects for which the party was founded and not of those who have no principle above that of securing official soft snaps for themselves. To refer to a fusion Populist as a real Populist is as absurd as to refer to a fusion Democrat as a real Democrat. There is nothing real about either, except their mutual desire to get office.

The meeting of Colonel Jones with the committee of ten yesterday resulted favorably to the outlook for the Monterey railroad project. The committee has guaranteed to secure a right of way under certain conditions, satisfactory to the promoters of the road, and Colonel Jones in turn guarantees that the conditions will be fulfilled and that work on the road will begin within six months or it will be a "dead duck." Prompt and decisive action is what the people of Fresno desire to see in relation to the long discussed enterprise, and they stand ready to fulfill all reasonable requirements when the proper showing is made. There seems now to be good ground for the hope that the road will be built.

The Buena Ventura is a legal prize, it seems to us, and the charges of "piracy" made against us by the Spanish government because of her seizure are absurd. The President gave the Spanish government until Saturday at noon to answer his ultimatum, but by summarily handing Minister Woodford his passports before he had an opportunity to deliver the ultimatum it precipitated a state of war. That the act was a hostile one and was so considered by the Spanish people was shown by the attack upon Minister Woodford and his suite while leaving Spanish territory. It is to be hoped that the United States will hold on to every Spanish vessel its sailors have taken.

The friendly relations between Visalia and Tulare baseball circles have been rudely broken off and are not likely to be resumed during this season, at least. It is all due to the eggstr'ordinary conduct of some of the residents of the latter place, who showed their disapproval of the Visalia team by speeding its departure from the town last Sunday with a shower of overripe hen fruit. The Visalians bitterly resent this tribute to their superior prowess on the diamond, and consequently the war talk in that locality is not confined strictly to the water question and the Hispano-American controversy.

The time has certainly come, if it ever will, for producers and packers of raisins to get together upon some plan that will give a reasonable profit instead of certain loss to those engaged in the industry. Foreign competition is reduced to a minimum by the existing duty, and if the business of handling and marketing the home product cannot be so conducted as to bring fair returns to the producer we can only have ourselves to blame. Much has been accomplished in other lines of production that had suffered equally from mismanagement.

Yellow newspaper illustrations of naval engagements will undoubtedly present some unique features, not the least attractive of which will be the astounding spectacle of the correspondents' boats looming up bigger than battleships in the foreground, where the shot and shell are thickest and the great deep is a vast hell of exploding torpedoes. It will look very much as though the whole world were engaged in a war upon yellow journalism, but, alas, it will not be true.

A lady correspondent of the Los Angeles *Times* asks if it would not be a good thing to organize a Chinese regiment to fight the Spaniards. A most excellent thing. Let the lady be at once commissioned to enroll the wash house contingent. Her experience would make a beautiful page for a yellow newspaper.

MAGUIRE PUTS HIS FOOT IN IT.

Mr. Maguire is the latest gentleman whose mouth has got him into trouble. In discussing the seizure of the Buena Ventura and other Spanish vessels by our watchful blue-jackets he said, according to the *Examiner*: "I consider the act and other seizures up to this time are nothing more than piracy." We can endure it when the Spaniards in their impotent rage term our sailors pirates for seizing their ships; we can even laugh at their fuming and fretting, but when one of our own citizens thus stigmatizes the country's brave defenders—a citizen, too, whom the people believed worthy of a seat in their national legislature, then it is time to protest. There may be an honest difference of opinion as to the legality of the seizures referred to, but that does not justify the vilification of American sailors if their actions do not accord with one's views.

Mr. Maguire's offense is all the more inexcusable because he must have known that the legality of the prizes will be passed upon by a tribunal. If the capture of the vessels was illegal they will be ordered released, if legal they will be disposed of according to the law governing prizes. It was in bad taste for him to assume functions which do not belong to him, while his reference to the sailors of our navy as pirates must bring the flush of anger to the brow of every true American. It is to be doubted if the Congressman knows more of the circumstances surrounding the seizure of these vessels than is known to the public, and what knowledge we have of them inclines us to the belief that the captures were legal—at least so far as the time in which they were made is concerned. The dismissal of Minister Woodford by the Spanish government was equivalent to a declaration of war and this government accepted it as such and ordered a blockade of the northern coast of Cuba, clearly a hostile movement. The Buena Ventura was taken after these acts, and in regard to this feature of the case is a legal prize.

It is inevitable that the sentiment expressed by Representative Maguire should have a bearing upon his candidacy for the gubernatorial nomination, and it remains to be seen whether the Democratic party of this state will have the temerity to choose as a standard bearer a man who vilifies those who are risking their lives in defense of our country. The insult was entirely uncalled for and it would be charitable to ascribe it to a too free indulgence in congressional "tea."

We again see wherein California differs from the rest of the world. Farmers who have struck a snag in ranch operations through dry weather are shouldering pick and shovel to go into the hills to meet expenses by gathering gold dust. At Ramona, for instance, several good finds have been made which atone for what has been lost in usual operations. —*Tulare Register.*

The dry season has turned the attention of thousands of people to mining who have never before given it a serious thought, and the result will be a very largely increased output from the mining districts of the state, not only during the present but in succeeding years. This will follow because most of the work will be done in the development of quartz prospects, out of which a percentage of productive mines will come in the future. The farmers of California are peculiarly fortunate in having something near at hand to which they can turn their attention in a year of drought, which applies with less force, as a matter of course, to those who can get water with which to irrigate their land. People who have land and water to irrigate it can make money this year without leaving their farms.

Spain is playing the part of the whining hypocrite in her appeals to the European powers, and is overdoing the act. Every intelligent people on the earth know, and will admit if prejudice or selfish interests do not stand in the way, that this government has been patient and forbearing under the most trying circumstances in dealing with a nation that has persisted in conducting a war at our very threshold that was not only intolerable in its barbarous cruelty but a constant source of loss to our trade and commerce. There is no nation in Europe, unless afraid to assert its rights, that would have foreborne for so long a time as this nation did to call Spain to stern account. The heartless and tottering old kingdom presents a pitiful spectacle in the attitude of a suppliant asking other nations to save her from the results of her own infamy.

Miss Helen Gould has telegraphed to President McKinley offering to donate $100,000 to be used in the defense of the country. This is very generous of the young lady and the President will no doubt accept the offer. Miss Gould has given plenty of evidence that she is a warm-hearted, high-minded young woman, and the best we can wish her is that she will soon bestow her hand upon a worthy young man, one who will help her spend her millions in doing good and not at the gaming tables or on mistresses.

The colored troops "fought nobly" in the civil war, and there is no doubt that they could organize in sufficient numbers to do excellent service in Cuba at a season when the tropical climate of the island is deadly to the Caucasian. The colored brethren are patriotic and should be given a chance to aid the insurgent forces of the interior while the navy is attending to the situation along the coast.

"Eight to nothing," the way our score with Spain was up to last night, doesn't seem like a bad beginning in the game.—*San Francisco Bulletin.*

'Tis pretty good, but don't let us shout too loud at this stage of the game. Let us wait and see how the game stands at the end of the ninth inning.

Some of the students at the State University want to help lick the Spaniards, but ask in return that the faculty grant degrees without waiting for them to finish their terms. If those students are really looking for a hard job they'd better stay at home and fight for degrees.

If the present rate of capturing prizes is kept up by our sailors it will soon sound out of place to refer to "poor Jack," for our bluejackets' pockets will be bulging with prize money.

Speaking in commendatory terms of Governor Budd's announcement that he would lead the California troops to war, the Riverside *Enterprise* says:

This is a time when the oratorical brand of Americanism is at a discount, when deeds, not words, are called for. It is a time when we should show the world that from mansion to shack we are a united people, rallying around the colors for a common purpose.

That's the truth with the bark on it. Oratory has its time and place, but has neither when the country is assailed by a foreign foe. There are other great orators in the country who should follow the example of Governor Budd.

Speaking of the desirability of guide-boards at the country cross roads a bewildered journal says: "Something should show a man whether he is going toward Sanger or toward Madera." It should, indeed, but when he gets in that condition the guide-boards would be useless, for he couldn't read 'em. However, they would be generally useful and the Supervisors should put them up.

We are glad to learn that Claus Spreckels is not in the serious condition yesterday's dispatches reported him to be. Mr. Spreckels is one of the state's most enterprising citizens, and has done great work in promoting its development. He is said to have other plans in view that will benefit the state, and his death would be a serious loss. There are too few men like the "Sugar King."

No one will dispute the fact that the state school books fall materially short of the desired standard of excellence, but there seems to be no good reason for believing that they cannot be made satisfactory with proper effort. Until it is fully demonstrated that they cannot be made acceptable the state is not likely to recede from the step it has taken.

Lieutenant Fremont of Los Angeles is credited with being the first American to make a landing on Cuban soil since the opening of hostilities. Those Fremonts are a family of pathfinders, and when the path leads where dangers lurk the thickest they are not found lagging on the trail. Fremont is on the list of names beloved by American patriots.

Big pumps for irrigation are being put in along the Sacramento river as fast as the San Francisco works can turn them out. Pumps are going to cut an important figure in irrigation hereafter. That will be one result of the drought that will add to the future productiveness of the state.

Collier's Weekly.

A reconnaissance by the bicycle squad of one of the regular army's infantry regiments is the subject of the double-page illustration of *Collier's Weekly* of this week, and on the front page is portrayed the scene in the home of a naval officer who was suddenly called to duty. More than a dozen of the *Weekly's* illustrations are from photographs taken at or near Key West; one of them shows Captain Sampson, commander of the fleet, with a map of Cuba spread upon his knee. Consul General Lee's arrival at Port Tampa, from Havana, is the subject of an illustration by the *Weekly's* art editor, Mr Walter Russell, who was at Port Tampa and who is represented by a pencil sketch of General Lee. Other portraits are of Vice Consul General Springer and the chairmen of the foreign relations committees of the two houses of congress. While soldiers and sailors are sweltering on the Gulf coast the ice is scarcely out of the rivers of the Northwest; the spring "break-up" on one of these is the subject of a strong picture. In keeping with the spirit of the times is a war story—a cheerful one—by Robert W. Chambers, and much information about naval and military affairs and "the ever-faithful isle."

Kinsmen, Hail!

BY ALFRED AUSTIN, POET LAUREATE OF ENGLAND.

What is the voice I hear
On the wind of the Western Sea?
Sentinel! Listen from out Cape Clear,
And say what the voice may be.
"'Tis a proud free People calling loud to a People proud and free."

"And it says to them, 'Kinsmen hail!
We severed have been too long:
Now let us have done with a worn-out tale,
The tale of an ancient wrong,
And our friendship last long as Love doth last, and be stronger than Death is strong.'"

Answer them, sons of the self-same race,
And blood of the self-same clan;
Let us speak with each other, face to face,
And answer, as man to man,
And loyally love and trust each other, as none but free men can.

Now, fling them out to the breeze,
Shamrock, Thistle and Rose!
And the Star-Spangled Banner unfurl with these,
A message to friends and foes,
Wherever the sails of Peace are seen, and wherever the War-wind blows—

A message to bond and thrall to wake,
For wherever we come, we twain,
The throne of the Tyrant shall rock and quake,
And his menace be void and vain;
For you are lords of a strong young land, and we are lords of the main.

Yes, this is the voice on the bluff March gale:
"We severed have been too long;
But now we have done with worn-out tale,
The tale of an ancient wrong,
And our friendship last long as Love doth last, and be stronger than Death is strong."

LOCAL BREVITIES.

The officers have been unable to find the two vagrants who rode up from Selma on the blind baggage with Sidney Lawler Tuesday night.

The Sons of Veterans will organize in Donahoo-Emmons hall next Tuesday evening. All sons of veterans, members of the G.A.R., and W. R. C. invited.

On Lee, charged with selling lottery tickets, was before Justice Austin yesterday and his bond was fixed at $100. In default of this amount he was sent to jail to await trial.

M. S. Rose, the present incumbent, announces in to-day's Republican his candidacy for the Supervisorship of the Fourth district, subject to the action of the Republican convention.

Fought to a Draw.

Detroit, April 28.—"Kid" McPartland and Joe Walcott fought eight rounds to a draw here to-night. Walcott rushed the first two rounds and kept the "Kid" in his corners. In the subsequent rounds the fight was fast and the honors about even.

Faith in Hood's

The Great Cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla Are Indeed Marvelous.

"My husband suffered with stomach trouble so bad at times he could not work. He has taken Hood's Sarsaparilla and it is helping him wonderfully. He also had a scrofulous humor but Hood's Sarsaparilla cured this and he has had no trouble with it since. My little boy, too, has been taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and it has given him a good appetite. We have great faith in Hood's Sarsaparilla." Mrs. J. H. Edwards, 50 Edinburg St., Rochester, New York. Be sure to get Hood's because

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best — in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, aid digestion. 25c.

IN NO PRECINCT

Don Williams' Puzzling Discovery.

A Strip of Territory in Fresno Where Voters Are Disfranchised.

A strip of land comprising about three blocks between Woodward's addition and the Southern Pacific track in the southeastern part of town is puzzling the gray matter in Don Williams' cranium. He is a deputy surveyor and is engaged in making a map showing the several election precincts in Fresno county.

Yesterday the map-maker discovered that the strip of territory had never been taken into the city, although it is surrounded by lines showing the city limits. The piece is in the shape of a triangle, with the apex touching the southern boundary line. The territory cannot be included in a city election precinct because it is not a part of the municipality, neither can it be placed in the Central colony precinct because it is separated from it.

Citizens living in the district can have no voice in city, county, state or national elections, for there is no polling place where they would be allowed to vote as the matter now stands. If the district were thickly settled this would be a matter of considerable concern; but at present it is said only one voter lives in the disfranchised territory.

The matter will be brought to the attention of the Supervisors and action may be taken towards making the district a part of some election precinct. Deputy Williams says that he will have to make his map without placing the strip within the boundaries of any precinct if some one does not solve the puzzle as to where it belongs.

SCHOOL QUESTIONS

Considered by the Superintendents at Sacramento.

M. E. Dailey, City Superintendent of Schools, returned on the late train Wednesday night from Sacramento, where he attended the City and County Superintendents' convention. The convention was in session a part of Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, adjourning at 4.30 o'clock on the last named day. It was well attended, Mr. Dailey reports, nearly every county being represented.

"Quite a number of recommendations were made," said the City Superintendent in conversation with a Republican reporter, "which, if carried out, will affect Fresno county along with other counties in the state. A committee was appointed to go before the next legislature and urge upon the law-makers the necessity of action along the lines suggested. The most important matter considered was the state text book question. Everybody is aware that the books furnished by the state are not up to the standard of other text books, and in order to introduce other books in the schools it will be necessary to amend the state constitution. It was the general opinion of the school men that more reliable books should be used in the schools."

Another matter considered by the convention was the dividing line between the primary and grammar grade, which is not uniform throughout the state. It was the sense of the superintendents that the first five grades should constitute the primary department and the three other grades the grammar department.

WHEAT OPTIONS.

A Slight Decline Due to Unfounded Rumors.

Chicago, April 28.—Traders in wheat had an exciting time during the first hour today on account of the violent advance at Liverpool, but there was an evident indisposition on the part of many to allow excitement abroad to unhinge their own judgment at home. A quite general impression prevailed among traders that foreigners were becoming hysterical over the supposition that Spain may interfere with the export movement of American products.

July, which started 2½ to 3½c higher at 97½ to 98c, declined rapidly to 96c, rallying just as quickly to 97⅝c. This range was covered several times. When July was selling around 96c near the close, a private cablegram from Argentine reported an increase in the estimated wheat yield of that country to 40,000,000. It caused enough selling to break July to 95c, the low point of the day, but a quick rally to 95⅞c followed. July closed at the last named figure, a net gain of ⅝ to ¾c. May sold between $1.21 and $1.24, closing 1½c net higher at $1.22½.

Corn started strong with Liverpool, which closed 1 to 2d higher. General realizing offset the mass of bullish influence and after advancing ⅛c the market weakened and closed at the bottom, a net gain of ⅛c over yesterday.

Oats were quiet but firm on export sales of 310,000 bushels. Covering of this line closed May at the top, a net gain of ⅝c. July closed ⅛c net higher.

Provisions started fairly strong, but closed at the bottom on free selling by packers. Foreigners appeared indifferent. At the close July pork was 15c net lower and lard and ribs each 7½c lower.

Western Excursion Rates.

Chicago, April 28.—The lines of the Western Passenger Association today settled upon the rates which are to govern traffic from their territory for the large meetings and conventions of the year. All the large meetings will be granted a rate of one fare plus $2 for the round trip, with the exception of the meeting of the National Educational Association, where the charge over the one fare will be $4 instead of $2, one-half of this to go to the roads and the other half to the association as membership fee.

Mrs. S. C. St. John left for Byron Hot Springs yesterday.

3 WEEKS! 3 WEEKS!

—OF—

Unparalleled Successful Sale

—OF THE—

WIENER STOCK OF DRY AND FANCY GOODS,

1815 Tulare Street,

Which is being sold by the Salinger Bros. of Oakland. It is no surprise to everybody that the rush for bargains still continues. Remember this entire stock is being sold at the marvelously low figure of 46 cents on the dollar, which means everything must go at less than half its former price without limit or reserve. This rare opportunity occurs only once in a lifetime. As our time in Fresno is limited, we would advise you to call early.

BELOW YOU WILL FIND WE ARE MAKING STILL FURTHER CUTS IN PRICES:

100 dozen Children's Black Lisle Finish 50c Hose at	20c	200 dozen Ladies' Extra 50c value Black Richelieu Ribbed Hose at	20c Pair.
25c Ladies' Plaid Hose at	12½c	1000 yards Furniture and Carriage Worsted Fringe, worth 37½c a yard, for	10c Yard.
An elegant line of 25c Organdies at	12½c		

EMBROIDERIES.

10c fine Cambric at	5c
12½c fine Cambric at	6c
15c fine Cambric at	7c
20c fine Cambric at	9c
25c fine Cambric at	10c
50c fine Cambric at	20c

DOMESTICS.

10c yard wide Muslins	4c yd.
10c all Linen Crash Toweling	4c yd.
8c Union Twill Crash Toweling	2c yd.
10c Canton Flannel	4c yd.
12½c yard wide Percales	5c yd.
12½c Figured Organdies	4c yd.
10c Tennis Flannels	4c yd.
$1 Lace Curtains	48c pair.
50c Table Linen	15c yd.
Best quality Table Oil Cloth	15c yd.

DRESS GOODS AND SILKS.

25c 36-inch Fancy Dress Goods	10c yd.
15c 36-inch Mixtures	5c yd.
50c 36-inch Coverts	19c yd.
20c 36-inch Novelties	7c yd.
50c 36-inch Cashmeres	15c yd.
50c Silk Plushes	15c yd.
50c Surrah Silks	20c yd.
38c Fancy Novelty Waist Silks	19c yd.
48c Fancy Novelty Waist Silks	21c yd.
75c Fancy Novelty Waist Silks	38c yd.

A lot of Remnant Dress Goods and Silks at your own price.

LACES.

5c Laces at	2c
10c Laces at	5c
12½c Laces at	6c
15c Laces at	7c
20c Laces at	9c
25c Laces at	10c
50c Laces at	20c

MISCELLANEOUS.

10c Spool Silks	5c
5c Button Hole Twist	1c
5c Needles	1c
5c Hairpins	1c
50c Corsets	25c
$2.50 Corsets	68c
50c Ladies' Straw Hats	5c
25c Misses' Jersey Vests	9c
50c Silk Mitts	10c
$1 Kid Gloves	40c
10c Whalebone	3c
15c Ladies' Linen Collars	2½c
50c Feathers	5c
Thimbles	1c
Embroidery Chineal	5c doz.
12½c Children's Hose	5c
15c Ladies' Hose	5c

Balance of Jackets and Capes, Worth From $3 to $10, We Will Slaughter at 48c.

This is the BANNER BARGAIN SALE we know in the history of Fresno. By order of

On Saturday, the 30th,

We will put on sale 1000 yards of $1.50 Dress and Waist Silks for .... 48c Yard.

SALINGER BROS.,

1815 TULARE STREET.

P. S.—NO GOODS SOLD AFTER 6 P. M.

POWDER MILLS ARE BLOWN UP

Disastrous Explosion at Santa Cruz.

Seven Men Killed and Four Injured.

Suspicions of Spanish Agency Prove To Be Unfounded—The Plant Uninjured.

SANTA CRUZ, April 26.—Three explosions about 5.15 this afternoon, at the California Powder works, caused a greater loss of life than any of the previous accidents in the history of these works. Wildest rumors are prevalent regarding the number of killed and injured, the exact number of which cannot be ascertained before morning. It is known that seven were killed and four seriously injured, as follows:

Killed: Edward Gilleran, brick mason at work on foundation for the mill.
J. Miller, foreman of one of the mills.
O. A. Cole, carpenter of the works.
E. Jennings.
H. O. Butler.
Two boys named Marshall.
Injured: J. Nelson.
G. Fagan.
C. Miller.

The first heavy shock from the explosion was felt for many miles around and was quickly followed by two lighter shocks. The smoke from the works arose in such dense volumes that it was impossible for a time to perceive the extent of the damage that had been caused by the explosion. It was reported that the fire was spreading and that the magazine was in imminent danger.

The bugle call was accordingly sounded for members of the California naval reserve who responded promptly, hurrying to the mills and assisting the corps of fire fighters already on the grounds. As nearly as can be learned the primary cause of the disaster was the explosion of the gun-cotton plant. The igniting of this plant caused the fire to spread to the adjoining brush and small buildings and was then communicated to the powder mill flat, where are located the houses of the employees of the works. The employees and naval reserve boys worked heroically to prevent the fire from spreading to the smokeless powder plant.

The scarcity of water in the creek retarded the work of the volunteer brigade. Shovels and other tools were used instead of water in fighting the flames.

No doubt is entertained among the officials of the work that the explosion was due to an accident. Extraordinary precautions had been taken to prevent treachery and no well-informed man entertains the opinion that the accident was the work of a Spanish spy as was at first suggested. It is not thought that the explosion will interfere with the manufacture of smokeless powder for the government. The fire is now under control and all immediate danger is passed. None of the plants used in making powder for the fulfillment of the government contracts are injured. In addition to the gun cotton plant most of the cottages occupied by the employes were burned, this comprising the property loss, a financial estimate of which cannot be made tonight.

A large force of men is now engaged in throwing dirt on the fire to prevent its spreading. All the shovels in town have been purchased for this work.

Some narrow escapes from serious injury are reported. Dr. Congdon who was in powder mill flat when the explosion occurred was struck by a piece of flying wood, but not seriously injured. All the windows in Col. B. Peyton's residence were broken, the colonel being cut on the head by flying glass. The residence of W. C. Peyton was considerably damaged by the shock.

CROP REPORT.

The Drought Continues With Disastrous Effect.

Grain and Hay Are Declared to Be Injured Beyond Recovery.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 26.—The following is a summary of the weather bureau's bulletin of the crop and climate conditions throughout the state for the week ending April 25th:

The drought continues in California. Like the preceding week the total rainfall reported from the various weather bureau stations was but .02 inches, which fell at Eureka. The weekly deficiency varies from eight tenths of an inch at Eureka to a quarter of an inch at Fresno and Los Angeles.

At Sacramento the weekly deficiency is half an inch. The absence of even moderate late spring rain completed the damage begun earlier in the season. In the interior of the state the temperature has averaged from three to five degrees above normal. Along the central and northern coast it has been about normal, and in Southern California about four degrees above the normal. As previously reported, grain and hay show the effect of the continued dry weather, and in most sections are beyond recovery.

It has been necessary in the various sections of the lower coast to ship away cattle and horses. Fruit is doing fairly well, but orchards must be irrigated. In the Santa Clara Valley the pumps are going day and night. Grapes are making good growth. Thrips are reported near Fresno. Cherries are ripening rapidly. Prunes promise well and pears are doing finely.

Paragraph From the Evening Paper.

E. W. P. in the Expositor.

We are sorry to see that Mr. Henley is going to Alaska. He is a pleasant fellow to meet about the office when we remote scribblers go down to the center.

W. H. Markley has returned to his home in Cincinnati after spending the winter visiting his son and daughter, O. L. Markley and Mrs. G. W. Prickett.

OLD GLORY.

How Our Flag Came to Be Named So.

It will soon be the 121st anniversary of the American flag, or rather its adoption by congress, George Washington being chairman of the committee which gave the order for the thirteen stars and stripes. The patriotic women of that day did not immortalize themselves by making the flag with their own hands, but the needlewoman who drew the threads and did the fine stitching on George Washington's shirts made our first national banner, and within late years her house, which is still standing, has become a resort for the patriotic. It has long been designated "the Betsy Ross flag," so it goes down to posterity with a woman's name attached as a factor in its being.

It was succeeded by the flag of fifteen stars, which will come to be known as the "Francis Key flag," our national anthem, "The Star-Spangled Banner," having been written under its folds, or rather it was the flag Key saw while inditing his poem.

I have had the pleasure, says a writer in Chicago *Times-Herald*, of hearing from the lips of one who knew the history of the name given to our flag in recent years, "Old Glory," the incidents of the occasion. The narrator, George W. Bates of Detroit, Mich., a gentleman of unusual information on all topics, and an ardent patriot, says that it was applied to the flag of the United States for the first time by Captain Stephen Driver, an old sea captain who was living in Nashville, Tenn., in 1862. In order to keep the flag, which had been presented to him while abroad by American friends, he hid it in a quilt and slept under its folds without its enemies being any the wiser. On awakening in the morning he would ascribe his good sleep to the concealed flag, which he called by the pet name of "Old Glory," and when the Federals entered Nashville he flung "Old Glory" to the breeze and told the story everywhere. The name is now as national as the flag.

RIGHTS OF SEARCH

Important Proclamation By the President.

Foreign Powers Have Already Begun to Enforce the Neutrality Laws.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The President today issued the following proclamation respecting the rights of Spanish vessels in or bound to United States ports and also with regard to the right of search: By the President of the United States of America—A proclamation.

WHEREAS, By an act of congress approved April 25, 1898, it is concluded that war exists and that war has existed since the 21st day of April, A. D., 1898, including said day, between the United States of America and the Kingdom of Spain, and,

WHEREAS, It being desirable that such war should be conducted upon principles in harmony with the views of nations and sanctioned by recent practice, it has already been announced that the policy of this government will be not to resort to privateering, but to adhere to the rules of the declaration of Paris.

Now, therefore, I, William McKinley, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power vested in me by the constitution and the laws, do hereby declare and proclaim:

First—Neutral flag covers enemy's goods with the exception of contraband of war.

Second—Neutral goods not contraband of war are not liable to confiscation.

Third—Spanish merchant vessels in any ports or places within the United States shall be allowed until May 21, 1898, inclusive, for loading their cargoes and departing from such ports or places; and such merchant vessels, if met at sea by any United States ship, shall be permitted to continue their voyage if on examination of their cargoes it shall be shown that their cargoes were taken on board before the expiration of above time, provided that nothing herein contained shall apply to Spanish vessels having on board any officers in the military or navy service of the enemy or any coal (except such as may be necessary for their voyage) or any other article prohibited or contraband of war, or any despatch of or to the Spanish government.

Fourth—Any Spanish merchant vessel which prior to April 1, 1898, shall have sailed from any port bound for any port or place in the United States shall be permitted to enter such port or place and to discharge her cargo, and afterwards, forthwith, to depart without molestation, and any such vessel if met at sea by a United States ship shall be permitted to continue her voyage to any port not blockaded.

Sixth—The right of search is to be exercised with strict regard for the right of neutrals and the voyages of mail steamers are not to be interfered with except on the ground of suspicion of a violation of law in respect of contraband or blockade. WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

FALMOUTH, England, April 26.—Commander Hazleton of the United States torpedo boat Somers was notified last evening as a result of the neutrality measure adopted by the British government that he must not leave these waters. Consequently the Somers lowered her pennant this morning. A torpedo boat has taken up a position in the vicinity. The Somers will later be towed further up the harbor and will be moored until further orders. One American and four Scandinavian seamen arrived here today from London to join the Somers. The customs authorities sent them to the sailors' home and warned them that they would be arrested if they left the building.

PARIS, April 26.—At the cabinet council here today the minister for foreign affairs, M. Hanotaux, informed his colleagues of the neutrality instructions issued and the council approved of a proclamation of neutrality which is made out to be published by the French government and which is identical with the French proclamation at the time of the Russo-Turkish war.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Many British colonies have notified the United States that neutrality has been proclaimed to both the United States and Spain.

LONDON, April 26.—Ambassador Hay formally notified the foreign office that the United States had declared war against Spain.

W. T. Mattingly and H. B. Choice are on the West Side on business, and will return this evening.

NO MOVING FROM ITS PLACE.

When once properly adjusted, you may wear

CHAS. CLUTHE'S "GENUINE" TRUSS

With the assurance that you are safe as far as your rupture is concerned. No heavy belts. Costs less than any other truss on the market.

Buker & Colson

Druggists. Sole Agents. Special Truss Fitters, Mariposa St., Fresno Loan and Savings Bank Building.

THE DEFENSES OF MATANZAS

Demolished By the Bombardment.

The Landing of Troops Will Be Easy.

Senator Money Gives Impressions Derived From His Recent Visit.

KEY WEST, April 23.—11.15 a.m.—The bombardment of the forts of Matanzas by the United States cruiser New York, the flagship of Rear Admiral Sampson, the monitor Puritan and the cruiser Cincinnati is eagerly discussed here and every incident of the affair is weighed and re-weighed by army and navy officers and the newspaper men. The interest in the engagement is mixed with the delight at the fact that there are no casualties to record on the American side, not one of our ships being even touched. There is much curiosity as to the effect of our fire upon the enemy but at present definite information on this point is lacking.

The fact that the Spaniards opened fire on our ships while the latter were making a reconnoissance in force and when the vessels were nearly five miles out from the batteries, leads to the opinion that the enemy believed that all that was necessary to induce the United States fleet to move further away was for the batteries to open fire on them. But the Spaniards found that forbearance had reached the limit and must have been intensely astonished when the New York, being the farthest west, but the nearest in shore, opened fire with her batteries with a vengeance and steaming nearer shore, accompanied by her consorts, made such excellent practice with her guns that within 18 minutes every Spanish gun was silenced. It was said to have been worth a year's pay to any one to have seen the effect of the last shot fired, that of the Puritan's 12-inch gun, when a mass of stones, earth and abbatis went sixty feet in the air, falling in the rear of the spot where a Spanish gun had been but a few minutes before.

There must have been many casualties on the Spanish side, since the rapid fire guns were used on all the ships, as well as those of large caliber.

It seems to be the general opinion that the Spaniards had nothing heavier than eight-inch guns and that they had very poor gunners.

However, just before the Spanish batteries were silenced, one gun on the west side of the harbor seemed to be getting the range of the flagship, several shots striking near the New York and on both sides of her.

OBSOLETE DEFENSES.

WASHINGTON, April 28—Senator Money of Mississippi was one of the early visitors at the naval department today. He took special interest in the report of a naval engagement at Matanzas, as he was there only a month ago and took occasion at that time to make close observation of such defensive works as the Spanish had established. From his personal inspection Senator Money says the defences were exceedingly meagre, not being entitled to rank as modern fortifications.

"Matanzas harbor is funnel shaped," said the Senator, "with the city of Matanzas at the extreme inner end of the funnel. Back of the city sweeps a range of high hills, almost reaching the dignity of mountains, which make a complete circuit of the funnel except where the Umarie river passes through. I went to the top of these high hills which commanded a fine view of the harbor and such defenses as existed, and later went by train and by foot around the harbor to get a general view of the situation. Only one fort was in existence at that time, it was San Saverino at the right of the entrance of the harbor. There were no shore batteries or defenses at or adjacent to Matanzas nor were there any, so far as I could observe, on the left of the entrance to the harbor.

"San Saverino is an old Spanish fort, completely out of date, in point of army equipment. It is of masonry, which has stood a hundred years or more and at best is only a small affair. This was the only thing observable in the way of a defense. There were no earth works or blockhouse forts at that time. They are in the habit of throwing together a small square blockhouse and calling it a fort, but it has none of the characteristics of a modern fortification and while good enough to repel insurgent infantry and cavalry would amount to absolutely nothing against the big guns of a warship.

But these had not been started a month ago. Since then rough works have been thrown up hastily, but little has been accomplished in a month, and certain no fortifications of masonry could have been erected. I never heard of Fort Reubal Cavari, mentioned in the report of the reduction of the defenses at Matanzas, and no such fort existed when I was there a month ago. This may, however, be one of the impromptu defenses which the Spanish style forts.

The camps of the reconcentrados are on the sweep of the hills back of Matanzas and on the side opposite San Saverino. There are two of these camps, one on the highest ground, another further down, where are huddled together the poor Cuban sufferers. Judging from my observations I do not think the defenses of Matanzas could make a very stubborn fire or that their reduction would be a difficult task for a few warships."

After talking with naval chiefs, Senator Money concluded that the attack on Matanzas was not a serious affair, and he added the remark that, from his observations he believed a few of the old smooth-bores could knock to pieces all the defenses Matanzas possesses.

If the purpose of the reconnoissance and the subsequent cannonade was to secure an available place for landing later of United States troops, such purpose has been well accomplished, for no doubt now exists that the Spanish batteries at Matanzas are not likely to prove in any way dangerous. They have been silenced for good, or at least for a longer time than will be necessary to effect a landing.

KINGS RIVER CANYON HOTEL

A Large Building Being Erected by Hugh Robinson.

Deputy Sheriff Peck returned yesterday from a trip to the Kings river canyon, where he sold some personal property under attachment. He made the journey by stage to Millwood and then on horseback over thirty miles of trail.

Mr. Peck reports that Hugh Robinson is building a large hotel in the canyon and this will afford good accommodations for sightseers who visit the canyon the present season.

No Cure—No Pay.

That is the way all druggists sell GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC for chills and malaria. It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. Children love it. Adults prefer it to bitter nauseating tonics. Price 50c.

Fowler Notes.

Miss Galena Conwell is visiting in Fresno this week.

John Bonnar was visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Darling Sunday, returning to Fresno Monday.

Rev. Stewart paid Fresno a visit on Monday.

Mrs. Elliott, wife of Rev. Elliott, is in Fresno this week.

Miss Bloom of San Francisco left Monday for Fresno, whence she will go to San Francisco.

Rev. G. C. Giffen, who has been absent for almost a year in Nebraska, arrived Thursday from Pasadena, Cal.

Mrs. Scott and Miss Pratt have arrived from San San Francisco and will spend the summer with their father, E. H. Pratt, the postmaster.

John Darling gave an old time jolly basket picnic at Willowdale ranch, three miles east of Fowler on the banks of the Fowler switch canal. The canal was full of water, but the water was very cool so none cared for a swim. There were about one hundred present, their ages ranging from 2 months to 80 years, and a very congenial lot they were.

Miss Edith Blayney will go to Pine Ridge and visit with Mrs. Hodges about two weeks.

The candidates are like a swarm of bees in spring time.

CYRUS J. STELL.

Farragut on Torpedoes.

From the San Francisco Bulletin.

In the naming of our new torpedo boat the "Farragut," was it the purpose of the navy department to immortalize in the memories of the school children the name of the doughty old admiral, or rather to remind them of the way he profoundly shouted, "D—— the torpedoes!" when storming into Mobile Bay?

FROM WEST PARK.

Happenings in That Bustling Colony.

Ranchers Have Plenty of Water Now—Condition of the Crops.

It's hard work these busy times to hunt or write up items.

No lack of water now. Corn for feed is being planted. Vines have been irrigated and cultivated, and look well. Thrips are now reported as numerous, but it is too early to prophesy. Some apricot and peach orchards have a good show of fruit. In others there will be barely enough to eat and can. Pears promise fairly well. Some trees show blight or whatever the new disease is.

The literary and musical entertainment arranged by the pupils of the school literary society was a decided success, well patronized and yielded nearly $20 towards the purchase of a national flag. Besides the pupils, too numerous to mention, who took a creditable part were Miss Florence Kelly and Miss Eunice Jackson, who kindly recited with their accustomed grace and ability. Both were enthusiastically encored. Miss Messenger of Fowler and Messrs. W. P. Bowen and Allie Jaggers made an excellent orchestra. John S. Dofe, a former trustee, presented the school with a handsome and suggestive historical picture, "The Making of the Flag." Professor E. W. Lindsey, one of Fresno's best teachers, has persuaded the pupils to assemble at 8 a. m. each day; so as to accomplish more of their work in the cool of the day.

The proposed building for the M. E. Church South is being erected on a part of the ten-acre school lot. Rev. M. Green, pastor, is well liked as a preacher and a Christian gentleman.

It was announced that Rev. J. W. Webb will preach on the first Sunday in each month. His subject next Sunday ought to be a "fetching" one. It is "Baseball." He preached last Sunday on "The War with Spain."

Frank Storey, en route for Klondyke, has been heard from again. The steamer on which he sailed was wrecked. All he saved was his life and one dog. But he is pegging away toward his destination. May a speedy fortune and a safe return await him.

Birthday parties have been the order of the day, those of Miss Maudie Bowen and Miss Willetta Burleigh having been duly celebrated at the homes of their respective parents.

West Park is not lacking in patriotism. "Russian" Peter has given up the Hamilton ranch and gone into the United States navy. He formerly served in the United States army and in a polar expedition. Mr. Chester has taken charge of the ranch.

The resident members of the National Guard are holding themselves in readiness to leave for San Francisco or elsewhere as part of their country's defenders.

No place like Fresno county, after all. Arthur Button, the popular foreman at the Wing ranch, after spending eighteen months in the East, is expected back to take charge again at the end of this month.

Miss Lizzie Webb is following her vocation of typesetter at a case in the office of the *Pacific Christian* in the Murphy building, Market street, San Francisco.

Ernest Webb and wife are cosily situated corner of Central and Valentine avenues—keeping house.

Peter Elliott is astonishing his friends by riding out and appearing at the dinner table. For one 80 years old, who has been stricken with paralysis, that must betoken good nursing by wife and grandson Frank.

The political pot begins to bubble. If material for Supervisor, Superintendent of Schools and an occasional deputyship or even Governor gives out in the rest of the county, call on West Park. More than one "Barkis is willin'."

The Good Templar lodge, between sixty and seventy strong, is doing a fine educational work in the matter of sobriety, parliamentary usage, debating and literary and musical entertainments. Recent visitors from Neal Dow Lodge in Fresno reported rapid growth. It is often a matter of wonder that more parents do not manifest greater interest in the work in which many of the youth of the colony are enlisted. But it was ever thus; in Sunday school, church and temperance some good folks depend on other people training their children. The lodge talks of giving a public entertainment soon. It will be a good one. Mr. Webb has promised to organize a juvenile temple, or children's Good Templar lodge, having obtained the books and supplies.

P. R. Fanning, Brosell Eaton and E. R. Winters have been doing jury duty at the county seat.

It pays to advertise. An advertisement in a weekly paper caught the eye of a Colorado man who is about to sell his business and buy a home in California, his first objective point being Fresno county—and West Park colony at that.

Those who went to the Good Templar picnic at Wood's Grove last Saturday report a splendid time.

There has been a case or two of petty depredations by a sneak thief. The evidence points to some outsider who drove in to do the meanness, as the tracks, coming and going, were traceable. "Better look a leetle ondt."

The recent untimely death of Mr. Motley was a shock to this community, as the family formerly resided here. Some of the younger members belonged to our public school and Good Templar lodge.

Despite the drought there will be a little grain hay. But he has a small Klondyke who has plenty of

AL FALFA.

West Park, April 18, 1898.

MANY VOLUNTEER

Fresnans Who Offer to Fight Spain.

Meeting of Companies C and F.

Militiamen Enrolled as United States Volunteers at Armory Hall Last Evening.

Last evening, in compliance with instructions from Governor Budd, commander-in-chief of the California National Guard, Companies C and F met in Armory hall and muster rolls were opened for all who wished to enroll as United States volunteers.

Captains G. W. Jones and G. O. Duncan posted orders yesterday afternoon calling their companies together and there was much uncertainty as to the purposes of the meeting. A large number of persons imagined that the boys would be loaded on a train right away and sent to San Francisco.

It seems under the call for volunteers made by the President the National Guard is required to abandon its state organization and volunteer as a part of the national organization. This made it necessary for the guardsmen to enroll as volunteers. It is understood that so far as possible the company and regimental organization of the militia will be adhered to when mustered into service as part of the national army.

A large number of spectators were in Armory hall last evening to watch the enlistment. As the boys came forward in response to the roll call and placed their names on the muster roll there were frequent ripples of applause. Company C enlisted 100 men and company F, 60. Company F has applications from a sufficient number to make its full quota, but owing to the shortness of the call for last evening's meeting these men were not present.

The following is the muster roll of both companies. The heading reads:

"We, the undersigned members of Company C (or F) hereby severally enroll ourselves for muster as United States volunteers and will present ourselves to the United States officers detailed to receive us whenever notified by the Governor of California to appear for muster.

"Company F—August W. Frembling sergeant; Herbert J. Clark, sergeant; W. M. Baillie, W. H. Mitchell, Bertrand D. Maxson, Haig A. Patigan, Will A. Atwater, John Albin, Wm. B. Blackall, C. O. Birdsell, T. L. Craycroft, Albert Frembling, S. H. Gray, O. C. Hurt, B. F. Hemphill, Albert Johnson, W. H. Lane, D. S. McKay, W. J. Ochs, Edgar McDowell, V. Peters, Enoch G. Plano, Paul. E. Vandor, Elbert Wilson, Clarence J. Hite, Donald C. Sawry, Joshua Peckham, Jr., Charles T. Wrightson and Charles A. Carlson. New recruits—R. B. Carner, Frank Eastabrooke, John P. Chagin, A. G. Pickle, Frank K. Owen, Percy F. Carter, Thomas Tierney, Charles Calvert, John R. Bayley, John D. Spivey, Lunn Carlson, Charles H. Tilley, Walker Magee, Thomas P. O'Donnell, John B. Roche, Charles A. Wright, Charles F. Urban, John Lamothe, J. R. Stoteuberg, A. J. White, O. H. Lawson, Carl Johnson, Robert North, Henry Fairbank, V. Normart, W. P. Hudson, J. C. Pickle, E. Albin, T. W. Pond, L. Trinecini, O. M. Lane, George H. Rock, Michael Leddy, M. Saunders.

"Company C—George O. Duncan, captain; J. D. Jones, second lieutenant; J. A. Devlin, first sergeant; F. E. Norton, quartermaster; Ed Jones, second sergeant; G. M. Boles, third sergeant; Edward Magee, fourth sergeant; Walter Ferguson, J. L. Cronkite, C. A. Bruce, George L. Traber, F. M. Holliday, U. G. Perging, P. G. Farley, corporals; E. L. Albin, D. W. Blakey, W. D. Barker, L. L. Babcock, Frank Bartlett, F. F. Detoy, W. J. Faber, W. W. Green, H. H. Huckelberg, A. Jaggers, Alex Labodie, Charles Morss, M. O. Rodgers, L. F. Thom, J. G. Wofford, F. D. Watkins, A. E. Woodard, G. H. Wills, Charles Farley, E. B. Hays, E. M. Castner, Will Kelly, A. T. Olson, C. N. Lushbough, Lee Robinson, Marion F. Hawkins, Alvin L. Akers, J. A. Bradford, O. C. Wilcox, J. N. Rick, Ed Wright, O. E. Whitney, T. F. Lisk, William Anderson, J. E. Roberts, W. L. Hill, F. W. Clark, R. G. Wixsen, Frank J. Hodgkinson, A. W. Beach, L. M. Obagast, J. W. Rodgers, H. T. Hutchison, C. H. Ledsinger, Sam E. Miller, Leon L. Scott, Newton B. Converse, Logan S. Dannick, W. A. Hutchison, F. W. Kelly, Thomas D. Smith, William Babcock, Harvey E. Leighton, J. L. Kaufman, W. B. Scott, Alfred I. Scott, Norman F. Dinsmore, Edwin Schell, W. P. Green, A. Anderson, Charles Colemore, G. E. Gillin, Thomas Carling, Elmer Gates, M. A. Bennett, I. N. Barrett, Harvey E. Williams, Thomas A. Petit, C. W. Purdy, Russell F. Chapman, F. O. Lofthouse, James Ross, Joseph Phelps, John H. Jones, Waldron H. Parker, Harvey O. Lewis, L. P. Armoux, Harry M. Rasch, Phelix Gorsky, I. W. Smith, R. B. Miller, James A. Hutchinson, Albert G. Anderson."

Captain G. W. Jones of Company F, Captain G. O. Duncan of Company C, and Lieutenants J. M. Collins and J. D. Jones will stand a physical examination today and send their applications for commissions to Governor Budd. Governor Budd will appoint all regimental officers. Officers above the rank of colonel will be commissioned by the President.

Whom the President will appoint to lead the California troops is uncertain. Budd, Dickinson, Otis and Muller are in the race for Brigadier General.

ORDERED ON DUTY.

Sergeant-Major Parsons Called to San Francisco.

G. Montague Parsons, sergeant-major on Governor Budd's staff, was notified yesterday to report for duty at headquarters in San Francisco. He will leave on the 5.30 train this morning in response to the order. Last evening Mr. Parsons' fellow members of the Apollo club gave a farewell banquet in his honor at the Universal restaurant. The evening was pleasantly passed giving toasts, singing, etc., and the banqueters dispersed wishing Mr. Parsons success in his military career.

To Close the Gap.

From the San Francisco Bulletin.

It is believed that the Santa Fe Railroad Company is contemplating the building of a short line to close the gap between Mojave and Bakersfield and form a connection with the Valley road. James Dun, chief engineer of the Santa Fe system, has been looking over the ground for a week past in connection with Engineer Storey of the Valley road. Engineer Dun came out with President Ripley and General Manager Nevin of the Santa Fe system. Notwithstanding this unusual activity of the management, the officials deny that it is proposed to build the line mentioned.

M. V. Dutcher has returned from a visit to the East. He was accompanied by Mrs. Oscar Scully and daughter and Mrs. Ina Bell, of Yale, Michigan.

A COMPLETE SURPRISE

Was the Marriage of Miss Puffer and Robert I. Irons.

The many friends of Miss Florence A. Puffer, the teacher in the grammar grade in the high school building, were surprised to hear of her marriage. The young lady was wedded last Tuesday at Merced to Robert I. Irons. The couple decided to steal a complete march on their friends, and in that they succeeded admirably. The ceremony was performed by Rev. M. C. Johnson of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, and the happy couple returned to this city Tuesday night.

Mr. Irons has resided in Fresno since January last, and he was connected with the preparation of the new directory issued by C. T. Cearley. Miss Puffer has been a teacher in the public schools for several years, and is esteemed by her pupils. She will continue in her position until the close of school, which will be in about six weeks. Mr. Irons then expects to obtain a traveling position, and he will be accompanied by his wife.

The Lawler Verdict.

The coroner's jury brought in a verdict yesterday afternoon that Sidney Lawler came to his death from being run over by the cars on April 26th. The verdict was delayed in the hope that the two young men who rode on the "blind baggage" from Selma to Fresno with Lawler would be found and the exact manner of Lawler's death ascertained. The officers could secure no trace of the men.

Commissioner's Reports.

Commissioner's reports were yesterday filed as follows: G. A. Newman vs. Aaron Anderson, amount realized from sale, $822.75; Carvill Manufacturing Company vs. Alberta Eaton, amount realized from sale, $2013.13; judgment and costs, $1980.63.

A USEFUL INSECT

The Fig Wasp to be Introduced Here.

Without it the Smyrna Trees Do Not Yield Any Fruit.

Professor Howard, chief of the bureau of entomology at Washington, who was in this city Wednesday, was here for the purpose of looking into the matter of introducing the blastophaga. The blastophaga is an insect more commonly known as the fig wasp, and its value consists in the pollination of the Smyrna figs, which, without the insect, do not mature, being unisexual and requiring the introduction of the pollen from the wild or capri fig.

Mr. Roeding, who has a tract of eighty acres in Smyrna figs, has been unable to derive any revenue from the trees for the reason that the fruit does not mature, the only figs that have developed being those that have been artificially pollinated by a plan devised by Mr. Roeding. Professor Howard was on his way to Washington from Mexico, where he had been making investigations in his department, and Mr. Roeding induced him to stay over for a day, and was taken out to his orchard. Professor Howard stated that the department would take an interest in the introduction of the fig wasps into this section, and it is thought that Mr. Roeding's place will be made a station for their culture.

Mr. Roeding has received a number of the insects in jars and he has placed some of them out. This is not the proper time of the year, however, to put them out, and it is a question whether they will accomplish anything at this time. The insects are obtained from Smyrna, and although they are called fig wasps they are almost microscopic. The process by which they bring about the maturing of the figs is quite complicated. They first frequent the wild, or capri, figs and later in the year they take to the Smyrna figs, depositing their eggs in the fig, whereby the fruit is developed.

The theory was questioned for a long time and was at one time thought to be exploded, but Mr. Roeding believes that it is a fact and that the insects are necessary to the fertilization of the fruit. He has been making a study of the subject for the last ten years, and his trees have produced no developed figs except, as stated, when he has used an artificial means of bringing the pollen of the wild figs in contact with his Smyrna figs. Some fruit which he developed in that manner was shown to a number of people yesterday, and it was pronounced fully up to the imported.

Mr. Roeding planted his Smyrna trees believing that there would be no difficulty in importing the blastophaga, but it was a more difficult matter to get the insects than he supposed. He believes now that since the government has become interested through the head of the department of entomology his unproductive trees will yield richly.

W. E. Blackledge and wife, accompanied by Alpha and Kent Blackledge and Mrs. Ella Scoby of Kokomo, Indiana, arrived in Fresno last night from Los Angeles. They are tourists en route to the Yosemite, and will be driving through the colonies today.

It isn't much trouble for a really healthy man to be good humored. Jollity and exuberant health are a proverbial combination. The hearty man who is always laughing doesn't have any trouble with his digestion. It has been said that laughing makes people healthy. The truth is that health makes people laugh.

It is impossible to estimate the tremendous influence of health upon human character. A man with a headache will not be in a happy, contented frame of mind. A man who suffers from a weak stomach and an impaired digestion will sit and grumble through the best meal ever prepared. A bilious man who is not a bore, is deserving of a place in a museum. A nervous man who is not petulent and fault-finding is a curiosity. All these conditions lead to grave diseases, when the victim becomes not only disagreeable, but dependent as well. A wise wife will realize that while the old saying that a "man's heart is in his stomach," is not literally true, it is a fact that his stomach sweetens or sours his character according as it is healthy or unhealthy. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is the best of medicines for the conditions described. It makes the weak stomach strong, the impaired digestion perfect, invigorates the liver, purifies and enriches the blood and tones the nerves. It tears down half dead, inert tissues and replaces them with the firm muscular tissues of health. It builds new and healthy nerve fibres and brain cells. It dissipates nervousness and melancholy and imparts normal elasticity and courage. It is the best of all known medicines for nervous disorders.

"Through your skillful treatment I am once more a well man," writes J. N. Arnold, Esq., of Gandy, Logan Co., Nebr. "I suffered for years and could not find relief until I commenced taking your 'Golden Medical Discovery.' I suffered with constipation and torpidity of liver which resulted in irritation of the prostate and inflammation of the bladder. I had only taken one bottle when I found great relief. The medicine has effected a permanent cure."

RADIN & KAMP—WHITE FRONT STORES.

TRASH

Is always unprofitable and dear at any price. Economical people avoid alike trash and the vendors of it. It is easy to advertise trashy wares as good goods and at "catchy" prices which would be cheap were the goods genuine; but, as a tree is known by its fruits, so the fakir is known by his merchandise.

MORAL—

Buy your goods from honest dealers and pay just a small trifle more for honest goods that are sterling values.

MAMMOTH :: SUMMER :: CLOTHING :: SALE

—ON—

Friday and Saturday, April 29th and 30th.

HOT PRICES FOR COOL GARMENTS

500 MEN'S LINEN SUITS AT.......................... $2 35 Suit.

This marvelous offering in Men's Suits is comprised of the best Linen Crash, cut and finished in the very latest style by the best workmen in America. They are useful, elegant and durable, and the very article to keep you cool in these hot war times.

300 Pairs Fine Cottonade Pants, in neat designs and splendidly made, strong and durable, Friday and Saturday.......... 85c Pair.

OUR SATURDAY NIGHT SPECIALS FOR MEN

Are a popular institution. This week it's WHITE HANDKERCHIEFS, and between the hours of 7 and 9 p. m. we shall offer:

100 dozen Men's White Cambric Handkerchiefs, full sized, nicely hemstitched and a fine count, a handkerchief fit for the President and usually worth 15c, Saturday night.......................... 9c Each.

Thoughtful men will investigate this line. Sale hours begin at 8.30 a. m.

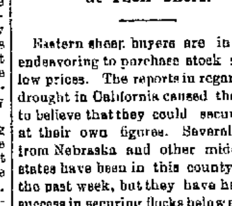
Why Buy Poor Goods at Big Prices at Other Stores When You Can Buy the Best Goods to be Found in the Valley for Little Prices at the

White :: Front :: Stores

RADIN & KAMP,

1023, 1025, 1027, 1029, 1031 I STREET.

ESTABLISHED 1880.



H. C. WARNER,

A. O. WARNER,

Jeweler and Optician

Preserve your eyesight by using Smoked Glasses during the summer months.

J Street, Fiske Block, Fresno, Cal.

EASTERN BUYERS

Came Here to Secure Cheap Sheep.

Thought California Was Drought Stricken—Sheep Men Laugh at Their Offers.

Eastern sheep buyers are in Fresno endeavoring to purchase stock sheep at low prices. The reports in regard to the drought in California caused the buyers to believe that they could secure stock at their own figures. Several buyers from Nebraska and other middle-west states have been in this county during the past week, but they have had little success in securing flocks below a reasonable valuation. Nick Justy was interviewed yesterday by a REPUBLICAN reporter in regard to the matter and he said:

"Several buyers are here offering $1 a head for good stock sheep. They seem to imagine that the growers are hard pressed and unable to take care of their herds because of the drought, expecting them to take whatever is offered for their flocks.

"Their offers are absurdly low. You cannot buy stock sheep for less than from $2.50 to $3 25 and the owners are not anxious to sell below these prices. Good mutton sheep are selling at from $3 to $3.25."

The drought is a severe tax on the wool growers, but they will be able to carry their sheep over until next fall owing to the abundance of pasturage afforded in the irrigated districts by alfalfa and other forage crops. If it were not for the irrigated lands in a year like this the stockmen would be at the mercy of the speculators.

PATRIOTIC SPIRIT

Hundred Thousand Club to Aid the Cause

By Assisting the Families of Volunteers—A Serial Communication.

The air is charged with patriotism just now, and hence it is not surprising that the Hundred Thousand Club should become imbued with the prevalent spirit. At the meeting of the executive committee last night James Gallagher introduced a resolution to the effect that in the event of any of Fresno's citizens going to the front to do battle for their country that the Hundred Thousand Club should render assistance to the dependant families if the temporary withdrawal of their support should leave them in embarrassing circumstances. Some thought that the resolution was a little premature, although they were in accord with the sentiment. Upon being put to a vote it was carried.

A communication, or rather a part of a communication, was received from B. H. Hoag reciting the advantages and the beauty of scenery of a road from Fresno to the Yosemite. Mr. Hoag neglected to inclose the concluding page of his communication, and hence the abrupt termination of the letter left the members in a quandary. They decided to file what they had, and wait for "more anon." The second installment of the serial is expected to arrive at the next meeting. Mr. Hoag was probably busy preparing for the Prohibition meeting tomorrow, and the inadvertance was received good-naturedly.

A letter was received from E. C. Watkins of Paso Robles inquiring about the plan of work of the club.

The Yosemite travel committee reported that there was so much rivalry between the Southern Pacific and the Valley road that a stage line from Fresno to compete for the general tourist travel was not considered practical. William Glass moved that the committee be continued and that it be authorized to take steps to induce parties of tourists to go by way of Fresno, instead of via Coulterville. The motion was carried. The committee was also authorized to spend a reasonable sum advertising the advantages of the Fresno route.

The committee of three, representing the club in the Committee of Ten on the Monterey and Fresno road, reported the result of the conference with Colonel Jones. The report was accepted.

Charles Ross, for many years winemaker at the Barton vineyard, left with his family last night for Vina, Tehema county, where he will take charge of the celebrated Stanford vineyard and winery.

Their will be a high school social at Einstein hall to-night. The program will consist of dancing, games, etc. Only members of the high school and its alumni will be admitted.

AMERICAN AND RED STAR LINES

To England, Antwerp and the Continent.

RED STAR LINE.

New York, Philadelphia, Southampton, Antwerp

AMERICAN LINE.

(Philadelphia-Liverpool Service.)
Philadelphia, Queenstown, Liverpool.
Under Belgian and British Flags.

EMPIRE LINE.

For Alaska and the Gold Fields.

Steamers Ohio, Indiana, Pennsylvania, Illinois, 3400 tons; Conemaugh, 2100 tons. (Formerly in the Trans-atlantic service of the American Line.)

APPOINTED SAILINGS FROM SEATTLE.
Steamer OHIO—JUNE 15th.
Steamer INDIANA—JUNE 22d.
Steamer PENNSYLVANIA—JUNE 29th for ST. MICHAEL.

Connecting with company's fleet of new and modern steamers and barges on the Yukon river through to Dawson City and intermediate points. For passage and freight apply to INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION CO., 30 Montgomery street, San Francisco, Or any of its agencies.

POLITICAL CARDS.

C. M. GLAZIER

Of Fowler respectfully announces himself as a candidate for the office of County Auditor, subject to the action of the Democratic county convention. C. M. GLAZIER.

M. S. ROSE

Most respectfully announces himself as a candidate for re-election as Supervisor of District No. 1, subject to the Republican district convention of 1898. M. S. ROSE.

I. N. HYDE

Respectfully announces himself as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for the office of County Recorder, subject to the action of the Democratic nominating convention. I. N. HYDE.

E. L. AUSTIN

Most respectfully announces himself as a candidate for the office of Constable of the Third Judicial Township of Fresno county, subject to the Republican township convention for 1898. E. L. AUSTIN.

JOHN W. DUMAS

Respectfully announces himself a candidate for the office of Constable of the Third Judicial Township of Fresno county, subject to the action of the Democratic nominating convention of 1898. JOHN W. DUMAS.

MARSH STEAM PUMPS

For boiler-feeding, fire, deep well, vacuum; also Mining Pumps for sinking and station work. All sizes in stock. Repairs and Extras always on hand. Send for telegraph code furnished free for extras. All kinds of Saws, Leather Belting, genuine Dodge Wood Split Pulleys, Emery Wheels, etc. Best quality only. SIMONDS SAW CO., 31 Main street, San Francisco. wm1smi

FOR RENT—PASTURE LAND IN SONOMA county for sheep and cattle. Address Jesse T. Jewell, 412 B street, Santa Rosa. a22t6-w1t

LOST—BETWEEN FOSES AND WALLACE vineyards, valise and umbrella. Finder return to Republican office. a18t1-w1t

McEWEN'S LETTER

Bryan and Croker Divide Honors.

At the Jefferson Banquet in Washington.

The Reformer Calls on the Boss. Easter and the 400 of Gotham.

NEW YORK, April 18.—The growth of the war spirit among the better elements of the metropolis is now so rapid as to be noticeable by the least observant. The great cost of peace, accompanied by naval and military preparations and the evident fact that the general tension and excitement have brought about a grave disturbance of business conditions, awaken a daily intensifying desire in the wealth, intelligence, education and conscience of this region for prompt and patriotic action. It is being seen that until the loathsome flag of Spain shall be hauled down from Morro castle, till an end has been put to the starvation of helpless women and and children, till, in short, Cuba has been given the priceless boon of freedom, business here can't really be expected to know where it is at. Besides, Cuba rescued from Spain and helpless in the hands of our government to do with as it likes, begins to appeal to the Wall street imagination. Financiers are human and, therefore, to be allured by promise of adventure and prize money, the sacred fires of patriotism once set well going in the Wall-street breast, the Cuban problem will never be settled if Wall street can prevent it until Gomez and his gallant men shall be required to pay its American owners for the privilege of living on the island for which they have fought through three long, bloody years.

No longer is pity for the reconcentrados, sympathy with the aspirations of the insurgents and anger at the destruction of the Maine regarded by our best people as proof of a wicked and degrading participation in the violent and ignorant passions of the rabble. With every passing day it becomes plainer that when the President shall heartily adopt a vigorous and warlike policy, he will have New York solidly behind him.

Patriotism, however, does not distract the better classes from the discharge of the serious duties of life. The church attendance on Easter morning was fully up to the average, and the subsequent Fifth avenue parade was magnificent. It seemed to me that the entire aristocracy was out with new bonnets and in its best clothes doing the best it could to testify its touching faith in a Providence that is so good to it. Those, however, who are better qualified than I am to judge in such matters affirm that few of the paraders were first chop—that the howlingest swells have decided that Easter, having become popular, is vulgar. The ladies of the inner 75 of the 400, therefore, are said to eschew new bonnets and spring attire on the great day now, wear their old clothes and hurry home to peep from their windows at the less enlightened paraders, pitying them in their finery.

This may be so; I don't know whether it is not, but I doubt it, for like others of the proletariat, I went forth respectfully to view the show, and surely it was worth seeing. There could be no doubt about the wealth of the great majority of the pious promenaders, nor of their refinement either. One received a stunning impression of loveliness in bulk. Holy calm, demure pensiveness, becomes the youthful female countenance, and when the mortal tenement is topped with the latest thing in millinery and garbed in costly stuffs of quiet colors and perfect fit, the heart of beholding man swells with pleasure and approval. The dowagers don't count, of course. They are ever odious—at the horse show, the theater or on the Easter march—with their fat, their wrinkles, their arrogance and pride. Luxury is good for young women. Their proper business being to be pleasing to the sight, money and leisure are to them what hot-house cultivation is to flowers, when they are any good to start with.

But what soften and refines and beautifies women does't produce desirable result in men. One couldn't but be struck with the inferiority of the Easter escorts. There were some fine-looking, manly figures, naturally, but the young fellows in the mass were insignificant and much too well dressed. Should there be a long war and a draft, these over-groomed cubs of aristocracy will not furnish a large quota. Money and leisure, a hot-house atmosphere and absorption of the spirit of the dowagers, don't make for virility, physical or mental. Considering their environment it is remarkable how many of the coddled lads turn out as well as they do, or that any of them should retain their modesty and a sane notion of their relative importance in the world.

The other day some three hundred of Havard's students went out for military drill. The newspaper heading over the news item was "Young Vanderbilt Ready for War." He was one of the three hundred, but the item did not say that he did anything except go through the exercises like the rest. Is it astonishing that boys thus treated as if they were public characters simply because they are the sons of millionaire fathers should come to have grotesque ideas as to their consequence and become insufferable men? No young noble at Oxford is toadied to more industriously than this Vanderbilt lad. Other students are proud of his acquaintance and slip his name into their conversation frequently.

A friend has told me something about the boy that entitles him to respect and sympathy. "A lady I know," said my friend, "went for me the other day as a newspaper man on account of young Vanderbilt. He visits her house as often as she'll let him—nice quiet woman of old family, solid wealth and that sort of thing, who went to school with my mother. The poor young devil isn't very happy, you understand—mother divorced and married again to Belmont, and father doing the cake-walk act and all that. 'That boy's miserable,' this lady said to me. 'He feels the family misfortunes very keenly and under the circumstances wants to attract as little notice to himself as possible, yet the newspapers hardly let him alone for two days together. He's regularly hounded by reporters as if he were a great personage, a criminal or an actor. He hates it because he has good sense and isn't a snob, and he's said to me it makes his existence so harrassed and wretched that he'd give half his money if his name was not Vanderbilt. If it were not that I have a daughter and that my motives would be misconstrued, I'd open my heart to that poor lonely boy and mother him. The newspapers ought to be ashamed of themselves tearing around after this schoolboy and noting all his doings. It's disgraceful and odious and he has a thousand times more sense and self-respect than they have. He blushes when he talks about it, for he knows, if these cads of persecuting editors don't, that he's only a boy and alone in the world, too, as things happen to be.

"So you see," commented my newspaper friend, "it isn't all beer and skittles, as we plebeians may fancy, to be the son of a multi-millionaire and brother-in-law to a Duke. But duty is duty, and while copy about young Vanderbilt is salable we're bound to produce it, even if we drive the young fellow to drink."

Returning to the ladies of the aristocracy, 100 or more of them were on board the "Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse" on Wednesday last, bound for Europe. It is a sumptuous, a gorgeous boat, but none too fine in its appointments for these passengers who are used to every luxury. A rally of the noblesse of no country, I should imagine, could show a handsomer, healthier, better dressed or better mannered set of women. Some friends of mine were going aboard—they are not of the wealthiest aristocracy—and it was my privilege to gaze on the assemblage.

Two ladies among them I noticed particularly, one somewhat older than the other but both better looking than most, and in their dress and carriage up to the high average. Composed, graceful, smiling serenely and surrounded by friends bearing flowers and all the dainty little things it is usual to bring to those who are about to undergo the Atlantic ferry trip, they seemed high types of the lady of fashion, unacquainted altogether with the rough world of work and care. A pair of countesses born to nobility would be fortunate to possess so good an air, and they were upon the best of terms with their equals, the "best set." Nevertheless I recalled them as children in a Nevada mining camp, romping about with other youngsters on the streets, playing at mining, hoisting their dolls in cages and using the language of their locality, which was not exactly literary or that of the drawing room. They are the daughters of the late Senator Fair, and charming proofs of what wealth and environment can do for women.

The rewards of success continue to come to Croker and his greatness grows. His ambition to be a power in national politics is in the way of being gratified. The reception accorded him at the Jefferson birthday banquet in Washington can't but have convinced him that the leaders of the Democratic party are desirous of having him become one of their number. Therefore all good Tammanyites are happy. At the feast he almost divided the honors with Mr. Bryan. Senators and other persons of eminence sought introduction and appeared to consider it a privilege to shake his hand. Mr. Bryan was given the distinction of a personal and friendly chat, and Croker was kind enough to let it seem that he rather approved of the late Presidential candidate, though his majesty of New York has heretofore deplored insistance on the silver issue as calculated to estrange from the party the wealth of the metropolis.

Of course when gentlemen of good social standing and other gentlemen of political prominence, like Senator Jones of Arkansas, chairman of the national Democratic committee, have found it compatible with dignity and self-respect to join Croker's club, there is weighty precedent for Mr. Bryan to meet on equal footing this Tammany boss. He did not invite him to the dinner and could hardly in politeness turn his back on him there. But was it necessary for Mr. Bryan to call on Croker the next day and exchange compliments with him? The deeper a man gets in politics and the more his mind occupies itself with the same, the less able is he to appreciate how ordinary people feel about plain matters of right and wrong, to say nothing of taste.

Croker is not a factor to be ignored by any one who figures on the make-up of the next Democratic national convention. He is not only the head of Tammany, but for purposes of political action Tammany itself. In all probability he will absolutely command the largest delegation to the convention. Any politician can understand the value, under these circumstances, of Croker's support. But what politicians do not appear to understand is that along with Croker's support go appalling disadvantages. The last convention smashed the Democratic machine, nationally speaking, and the party today is not a well organized body, nor is it amenable to the old-time discipline. It is held together by enthusiasm for ideas and is permeated by the reforming and revolutionary spirit of the Populists, who hate and fight the sort of politics that relies on organization and discipline and cares more for success than for principle. Every ounce of Crokerism means a ton of angry dissent.

There is no telling what a war with Spain may do to change political currents and deflect party aims, but if the tendencies survive that controlled the last Democratic convention the next one is sure to be much more radical than that of 1896 —the war on the trusts, on the political power of wealth, on the single gold standard, will be fiercer than ever In such a convention the backing of Croker would be deadly, for he is as thorough and vile a representative of everytaing that is undemocratic as the country has produced. He is to the plutocracy what the slave body-servant was to the master, what the pander is to the libertine. He is the ruler of New York only because he has been able to make himself necessary to the criminal wealth that buys privileges from the legislature and board of aldermen. There isn't a straight hair on his bullet head, nor an idea under his hair that is not associated with politics as a means of making money.

When such a man as Croker, standing for what he does, is invited by the chiefs of a political party to sit at table with them as one of themselves, it is manifest that that party needs to hear from the people—who really don't like ruffians and rascals in public life and are not prone to place confidence in those who encourage such sinister persons to look upon themselves as commissioned to lead. Mr. Bryan has lowered himself several feet without lifting Croker an inch.

It is a cause of sorrow and concern to many that the Italians have in recent years succeeded in displacing the Irish and all others as laborers in New York. By those who feel this way the Italian laborer is spoken of as one who has taken from his betters and secured for himself a precious privilege. Work is deemed so good a thing in itself that those who have it are regarded as fortunate among men. Which shows what queer beliefs are bred by confusion of mind. We all want the things that money will buy, and as working is the only way known to most of us whereby money is to be got, we confound work with its results.

Opposite my window they are cutting away a hill to make room for houses, and the substance is that grayish blue rock of which the whole island is composed. From early morning until dark they drill and blast, pick and shovel and swing the sledge. The New York sledge is an enormous thing, about as heavy a load of steel as a strong man can lift and bring down with any muscular energy behind it. It twists a man to raise it, and shakes him from toes to crown when it lands on the stone. Yet these undersized, broad shouldered Italians wield the giant hammers for hours together and then rest themselves by lifting rocks into the wagons. If one saw a lot of ship wrecked sailors on an island hustling as these fellows do to get up huts against the coming of a rain storm one could sympathize with the haste and strain, knowing that rest and comfort were just ahead. But to do this fearful toil daily, as a calling, to be paid a dollar or so for doing it, and to have nothing else to look forward to—and then to have this torturing slavery enviously and grudgingly described as a precious privilege—one needs to have been a European peasant not to resent it with blows.

Looking at these laborers it occurs to you to think what a very different place New York must seem to them and to the Easter Fifth Avenue paraders, not to speak of the dainty ladies, the flowers of civilization, on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. The well-to-do wonder that the masses, who have to do the fighting, should be so eager for war. Life is worth living to most of the advocates of peace, and death by bullet and bayonet very honorable to think of. But if they had to sling a sledge for a dollar a day, and thank God for the chance to do it—starvation being the alternative—they would come to see why soldiering presents itself to myriad minds as a mere picnic.

Arthur McEwen

FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

To Be Held at Easton Next Saturday.

The Farmers' Institute to be held at Easton on Saturday, April 30th, promises to be the most interesting that has taken place in the county. The institute will begin at 10 o'clock, and the forenoon will be devoted to a lecture and discussion on soils, how to treat them and what to plant, etc. Special attention will be given to alkali soil, and the value of the Australian salt bush as forage plant.

The afternoon will be taken up with the consideration of injurious insects, scale bug, vine hopper, red spider, codlin moth, pear blight, etc.

In the evening there will be a talk by Miss Boyd, music and recitations by home talent. A picnic dinner will be held, and everybody is invited to bring well filled baskets. The people of Easton have one of the finest parks in the county belonging to the school, and they have fitted it up with a stand and seats, and no finer place for a picnic can be found in the county.

Professors Fowler, Woodworth and Hilgard from the State University will be at the institute.

REFORM PARTY.

A Social Democracy Club Organized.

Will Put a Ticket in the Field. It Demands Radical Reforms.

From Sunday's Daily.

The Fresno Social Democracy Club met in Edgerly hall yesterday afternoon and perfected its organization by adopting a constitution and by-laws.

The club is a branch of a powerful organization which has sprung into existence in the United States during the past two years. It is a social as well as a political organization and women may become members.

Professor J. F. Martin addressed the club yesterday after routine business had been transacted. He eloquently portrayed the need of a Social Democratic party to lead the people on to reforms in methods of government. It was shown that the People's Party usefulness as a force for reform had been dissipated by fusion with the Democrats and that the people must look elsewhere for means of securing relief.

The club adopted the following demands for reform:

"The public ownership of all industries controlled by monopolies, trusts and combines.

"The public ownership of all railroads, telegraph, telephone, all means of transportation, communication, water works, gas and electric plants, and all other public utilities.

"The public ownership of all gold, silver, copper, lead, coal, iron, and all other mines; also all oil and gas wells.

"Reduction of the hours of labor in proportion to the progress of production.

"The inauguration of a system of public works and improvements for the employment of the unemployed, the public credit to be utilized for that purpose.

"All useful inventions to be free to all, the inventor to be remunerated by the public.

"The establishment of postal savings banks.

"The adoption of the Initiative and the referendum, the imperative mandate and proportional representation."

The Social Democrats will place a ticket in the field during the coming campaign and the members of the organization expect to secure a large number of votes.

RAISIN MEN MEET

Movement to Protect the Industry.

A Committee Representing Four Counties Appointed to Devise a Plan.

Representative raisin growers held an important meeting in this city yesterday forenoon. It was a preliminary gathering for the purpose of discussing a plan to obtain for the growers fair prices for the products, not unreasonable figures but prices that will make the industry profitable.

The counties of Fresno, Kings, Madera and Tulare were represented. The meeting was called by request by President Reichman of the Chamber of Commerce, and a motion was made to have him act as chairman, but he declined, as he preferred that one of the representatives should preside. T. C. White was then selected to occupy the chair.

The raisin men, realizing the importance of their purpose, did not act hastily, but concluded to thoroughly discuss the situation before deciding upon a plan. The past experience of the growers was considered, and it was regarded as essential that some plan should be formulated that will command confidence.

It was at length decided to appoint a committee of twenty-two, giving each county a representation, and the committee selected were as follows:

Kings county—L. S. Chittenden, P. McRae, Patrick Tattant, W. S. Porter.

Tulare county—O. J. S. Montgomery, W. B. Nichols.

Madera county—A. L. Sayre.

Fresno county—Alexander Gordon, (chairman); M. T. Kearney, Colonel Trevelyan, J. Dore, W. F. Forsey, Hecter Burness, J. H. LaRue, W. H. Hodgkin, E. Kennedy, Dr. Eshleman, Frank Rowell, Victor M. E. Laymont, O. D. Owens, F. M. Burnham.

It was decided to hold another meeting on April 20th, at 10 o'clock, in the Farmers' Club quarters. At that time it is expected that some definite action will be taken.

Thousands of sufferers from grippe have been restored to health by One Minute Cough Cure. It quickly cures coughs, colds, bronchitis, pneumonia, grippe, asthma, and all throat and lung diseases. Dr. O. Paddock, druggist, 1720 Mariposa street.

PERJURY CHARGE

Dolan Is Accused of Swearing Falsely,

In Telling of a Plot to Kill Captain Nevills.

Love Letters Which the Capitalist Says He Did Not Pen.

From Saturday's Daily.

The curtain has not yet been rung down on the Nevills-Azhderian drama, and the acts promise to be produced in such succession that an anxious public need have no cause for impatience between them. The latest phase of the celebrated case occurred last evening when M. H. Azhderian swore out a warrant before Recorder Clark for the arrest of Thomas Dolan, who a few days ago rehearsed on the witness stand the startling story of a plan to kill Captain Nevills, in which the witness implicated Azhderian, Mrs. Williams and Mrs. Loose, who were all at the Paragon vineyard at the time of the alleged conspiracy. Azhderian was foreman and Mrs. Williams was bookkeeper. Azhderian stoutly denies the story, which he has maintained from the first was purely a fabrication, and hence he has charged Dolan with perjury.

Lawyers say, however, that as a purely legal proposition there is nothing in the charge, for perjury consists only in swearing falsely concerning a material issue in a case. It is contended by attorneys that the story about the alleged plan to assassinate the Captain had no relevancy in the battery case and should not have been admitted. If that position is correct the perjury charge falls through.

There is likely to be a legal battle on that point when the case is called, and there is every possibility of the alleged scheme to assassinate the wealthy vineyardist and mine-owner being gone into once more, with even more minuteness than in the battery case. It may be held, however, that it was, in fact, relevant as going to show the extent of Dolan's guilt, in which event it will devolve on Mr. Dolan either to substantiate the story or to stand guilty of the charge. He will have to outweigh the testimony of Azhderian, Mrs. Williams and Mrs. Loose, all of whom, it is understood, will swear that the story was absolutely without foundation. The credibility of witnesses will enter into the question, and the whole matter will be probed to the bottom.

The San Francisco *Examiner* has been devoting considerable space to the troubles of Captain Nevills, and a special representative of that paper has been in Fresno for several days trying to get hold of certain letters, which, it is claimed, Captain Nevills wrote to Mrs. Williams, but as yet the newspaper man has not been successful, it seems. Last night a representative of the REPUBLICAN was shown a letter, which, it is claimed, the Captain wrote to the comely Mrs. Williams, who is playing the leading female role in the drama. The letter was written on business-form sheets of the Rawhide Mining company, and the ex-bookkeeper is addressed as "Dear Elsie," while the writer signs himself "Your Will." The expression "My dear girl" occurs in the missive—not in an affectionate sense, but rather as an elderly gentleman might address a younger lady in an advice-giving way.

Mrs. Williams, who has maintained a discreet silence through the whole affair, denying herself to reporters, claims, according to her sister, Mrs. Loose, and Mr. Azhderian, that she still retains thirty letters which she alleges Nevills has written to her, and it is said that she will produce them at the proper time. Captain Nevills, however, seems to be little worried over these letters. He has frequently denounced them as forgeries, and has stated that Mrs. Loose is clever with the pen. He is quoted as follows in the *Examiner*:

"I will not give these people one dollar," said Nevills, "and I dare them to do their worst. This thing is a big conspiracy, and I will never rest until I have run to earth the band of conspirators. I do not fear their letters. I say now that I offer them no compromise on any terms whatever. I stand for fight, and it looks to me as though somebody is going to the penitentiary before this thing is through. I am just waiting a few days before I open my guns on these people."

Mrs. Loose, who seems to have the principal "speaking part," made the following statement in an interview published in the *Examiner*:

"Captain Nevills was in love with my sister and he wrote her about seventy-five love letters. She finally discovered that she had been deceived and went before George E. Church, the attorney, and swore to a complaint charging Nevills with seduction. This complaint was never filed in court, for the reason that Nevills compromised the case.

"We received from him the sum of $2500 in cash, with a promise that he would give us $10,000. Mrs. Warren Newcomb, a prominent woman in San Francisco, was a party to the transaction. When we first took the check to the bank the cashier refused to honor it, and not until he had seen Nevills would he believe it was genuine.

"Mrs. Williams had agreed to give up the love letters she held as a part of the compromise. She gave the Captain something over forty letters, but she was smart enough to retain some thirty of the most spicy ones, which are now in our possession.

"At that time Myron Azhderian was acting as agent for Nevills. The Captain had learned through Parker Lyon that Myron had possession of some of the letters. He then conceived the idea of having Azhderian obtain the letters.

"Lyon was authorized to open negotiations with Azhderian to get the letters. The Armenian was taken in hand by Lyon, and the latter was given two letters written by Mrs. Williams to Azhderian. In these letters my sister simply roasted the Captain. Myron was smart enough not to show his hand, so we still hold the thirty love letters."

A few months ago Mrs. Williams went to San Francisco as she was in poor health. She was treated at Dr. Anderson's private hospital, and while there, she claims, Captain Nevills paid $50 a month for her maintenance. It is stated that at the institution she signed papers which completely exonerates the Captain from any improper relations with her.

High School Senate.

At the meeting of the high school senate last night Vice-President Scott occupied the chair and quotations were given from Poe. The committee on bills reported favorably on Senator Hodge's single tax bill. This bill will be the subject for debate at the next meeting. The senate discussed the Spanish-American difficulty, and able speeches were made on the subject by Senators Burns, Warner and Maxwell.

The farmer, the mechanic and the bicycle rider are liable to unexpected cuts and bruises. DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve is the best thing to keep on hand. It heals quickly, and is a well known cure for piles. Dr. C. Paddock, druggist, 1720 Mariposa street.

BIENNIAL CONVENTION.

School Superintendents Will Meet in Sacramento.

The biennial convention of County School Superintendents has been called by the State Superintendent to meet at Sacramento next Monday. The convention will consider various recommendations in reference to school matters, and the proceedings will be published and submitted to the legislature, which will most likely incorporate some of the suggestions into laws.

County Superintendent T. J. Kirk and City Superintendent M. L. Dailey of this city will both attend. While the convention is one of County Superintendents, the city superintendents have a seat in it. The session will last for three or four days.

Superior Court Notes.

The following business was transacted in the Superior Court yesterday.

BEFORE JUDGE RISLEY, DEPARTMENT 1.

People vs. F. O. Cretser; defendant found not guilty.

George Matheson vs. John Brazie: judgment for defendant.

BEFORE JUDGE WEBB, DEPARTMENT 2.

W. A. Cosby vs. Svea Insurance Company; set for trial May 11th, 9.30 a.m.

Fresno Canal and Irrigation Company; set for trial May 12th, 10 a.m.

Macchesa Boyd vs. J. L. Boyd; set for trial May 16th, 10 a.m.

W. B. Tucker vs. Home Packing Company; set for trial May 17th, 10 a.m.

A. B. Butler vs. George Petit, Jr.; motion to strike out granted and ten days given to amend.

George Wolters vs. Maud G. Abbott et al.; number of defaults entered and demurrer of Maud G. Abbott overruled.

Fresno Canal and Irrigation Company vs. W. H. McKenzie; set for trial May 18th, 10 a.m.

Fannie M. Russell vs. Lucy Shipp; demurrer to amended complaint sustained and ten days given to amend.

Fresno Canal and Irrigation Company vs. George L. Hoxie et al.; general demurrer to answer of E. O. Miller sustained; special demurrer overroled; ten days given to amend.

Frances L. Shanklin vs. J. W. Shanklin; motion for alimony continued until 10 a. m. today.

CRETSER FREED

The Jury Finds Him Innocent of Burglary.

The Trial of Worthington for Murder Comes Up Next Thursday.

F. O. Cretser, who was arrested for burglary and who obtained a great deal of notoriety by confessing in San Francisco that he killed a contractor who met with foul play in the metropolis, was tried before a jury in Judge Risley's court yesterday and to the surpise of everybody was acquitted. As soon as the verdict was announced the prisoner grasped the hand of his attorney, Lewis H. Smith, and proceeded to shake it joyfully. He also gave each of the jurymen a grip by way of thanking them for the verdict.

Cretser was accused of having burglarized the place of J. J. Azhderian, stealing a number of implements, which he sold to a second-hand dealer for 75 cents. Englebretsen, the brother-in-law of the defendant, gave the most damaging testimony against him, although he involved himself in the crime. He stated that they went there together and that Cretser broke into the place.

Cretser's defense was an alibi, and his wife and Mrs. Woodruff testified that he was at home on the night that the burglary was alleged to have been committed. Cretser admitted selling the stolen articles, but claimed that Englebretsen told him that he had bought them at an auction. Cretser gave his true name when he disposed of the implements which, it was argued, he would not have done had he stolen them.

He also stated that he had gone to Benicia to enlist in the navy and was arrested by Deputy Constable Con Angel after he had enlisted as ship's barber. At the present that might have influenced the jury in his favor. The prosecution thought they had established a strong case and can't account for the jury's action.

Charles Oakes has been found guilty of stealing wire from the poles of the San Joaquin Electric company and he will be sentenced Monday.

The next criminal case that will come up this term will be that of the people against Charles Worthington, charged with the murder of W. L. Motley, which will be called next Thursday. A special venire of fifteen jurors in addition to the regular panel has been issued.

The case against Attorney Robinson, the Selma firebug, will be tried on May 3d, and that will close the calendar.

PATRIOTIC LADIES.

General Shafter Pays Them a High Compliment.

General Shafter's daughter, Mrs. W. H. Kittrick, who passed through Fresno Thursday with the General and party, was met at the train by Dr. R. Anna Schermerhorn and Mrs. Albin Brown who presented her with several bouquets of roses. She was very much pleased with being thus remembered, and the General said he was glad to see so many women and children come to greet him, for it gave him strength to go forward with his work. He added that war could not be carried on successfully without women, although many thought women had no physical force, yet they have much power and do many things that are more beneficial to armies than mere physical force, which is not all that is needed.

A colored man presented the General with a fine strawberry shortcake, and another gave him a bouquet of flowers tied with red, white and blue ribbon.

I. O. G. T. BASKET PICNIC

Will Be Held at Wood's Grove To-Day.

The I. O. G. T. picnic at Wood's grove today no doubt will attract a large crowd of pleasure seekers. Everyone is expected to bring along a basket filled with lunch.

In the morning there will be a literary and musical program. Hon. Theodore Kanouse and Rev. J. W. Webb will deliver addresses in favor of temperance. After the basket dinner the time will be passed playing games, boat riding, etc. All are invited to attend.

"Old" Mansfield in Jail.

J. C. Mansfield, known all over the state as "Old Mansfield," is in the Fresno jail with a charge of disturbing the peace against him. He has been a vagrant for years and for this offense has served time in more jails than any other man in the state.

M. L. Yocum, Cameron, Pa., says: "I was a sufferer for ten years, trying most all kinds of pile remedies, but without success. DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve was recommended to me. I used one box. It has effected a permanent cure." As a permanent cure for piles DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve has no equal. Dr. C. Paddock, druggist, 1720 Mariposa street.

MENDOTA WRECK

Seventeen Cars Were Piled Up.

Scattered a Carload of Dynamite.

Two Vagrants Are Missing. Narrow Escape of the Trainmen.

From Saturday's Daily.

A southbound overland freight train was wrecked at Mendota yesterday and two engines and seventeen cars were piled up in a mass of debris. The train was a double-header, two engines being used to haul the forty or fifty heavily laden cars. The engineers and firemen of both engines jumped and saved their lives. It is believed that two hobos were buried in the wreck.

The train was coming into Mendota at 12.30 o'clock and running at a speed of about fifteen miles an hour when the rails gave way and spread under the heavy engines. This was at a point about 300 yards north of the station. The engines had just passed over a switch when they left the track.

Pat McGraugh and his fireman, George Drake, were on the first engine. Both leaped from it and called to Engineer Thomas and his fireman to jump for their lives. The men in the second engine were only a moment behind those in the first in leaping from the locomotive. The engines ran forward over the ties for some distance and then tumbled over to the side of the track, a mass of bent and twisted iron. Seventeen freight cars piled up on each other, making a big heap of wreckage. Most of the cars were completely demolished.

Twenty-five or thirty cars remained on the track and were uninjured. The conductor and brakemen in the caboose were considerably shaken up by the sudden stopping of their train. They went forward expecting to find the two engineers and firemen in the wreck and were surprised to see them inspecting the ruins.

While the trainmen were poking around the wreck a hobo crawled out of a refrigerator car and wanted to know what was the matter. The car was among the last to leave the track and was not completely demolished. It was filled with ice and sawdust. The hobo did not seem to be agitated by his narrow escape and after a few commonplace remarks started on foot down the track. Two tramps were riding the brakes when the train passed through Firebaugh, and it is believed that these men were killed and buried in the debris.

The seventeen cars were almost completely demolished and their contents mixed together. The woodwork of the cars was broken into kindling wood and the trucks and iron work broken and twisted so that only a junk pile was left. The cars contained beer, ice, hardware, etc. There was also a carload of dynamite and a car of sulphuric acid en route to New Orleans. The dynamite was for use by the government in the war against Spain.

The dynamite was strewn around over the top of the wreck and it seems almost miraculous that it did not explode. If an explosion had resulted the immense quantity of dynamite would have scattered the wreckage for miles around and killed the two engineers and their firemen, who were only a short distance away.

A track was constructed around the wreck yesterday afternoon and last night a wrecking train from Oakland was at work clearing up the debris. It will take two or three days to clear up the wreck and the fate of the two tramps seen at Firebaugh will not be known until then. It is possible that several vagrants were in the wrecked cars and the removal of the wreckage will be watched with considerable interest.

The Southern Pacific will lose $30,000 or $40,000 by the wreck. It is estimated that there was 200 tons of freight in the seventeen cars, valued at perhaps $20,000. It is thought that $15,000 will cover the loss on the engines and cars.

ON BLOCKADING.

Its Effect On the Ships of Neutrals.

How Spain Might Get Into Trouble With England—Interesting Information.

An "Ex-Attache in the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, gives the following interesting information regarding the effects of a blockade:

Another question which is going to give rise to a good deal of trouble is that of a blockade. The United States will probably declare a blockade of the Cuban coast, and it is extremely doubtful whether any English or other neutral ship will attempt to evade its provisions, but it is announced at Madrid, as well as in other European capitals, that the Spanish propose to declare a blockade of the entire Atlantic coast of the United States, from Boston down to New Orleans, insisting that it has a sufficient naval force to render it effective. Without a blockade neutral ships flying neutral flags and carrying American freight not contraband of war are perfectly safe from capture by virtue of the terms of the Paris convention of 1856, and of a treaty concluded between the United States and Spain in 1818. If a blockade be declared of the American coast by the Spanish government, the latter can, theoretically, assert the right not merely to search but to capture and even sink every neutral vessel attempting to either enter or leave a United States port. Thus, if the Spaniards were to include New York in their blockade, as they certainly will, the Cunard, White Star, Campagnie Transatlantique and other Old World lines of steamers would have to suspend their services unless they wished to expose themselves to the risk of being captured, or sunk by the first Spanish warship which they may happen to run into.

It must be thoroughly understood that a blockade is not necessarily confined to a single seaport, but may extend along the whole coast line. It resembles a siege on land, with this difference, that there is no intention on the part of the blockading power to secure possession of the blockaded place, but merely to prevent any one from securing egress or ingress. Neutrals are under obligations not to interfere with the plans of the blockading power, and it must be borne in mind that the blockade extends beyond the so-called three-mile limit from the coast and out on to the high seas.

The various treaties and conventions dealing with this subject (especially with the rights and obligations of neutrals in time of war) have invariably decided that blockades must be effectual in order to be valid and binding; that is to say, in order to endow the blockading power with the right to capture and sink neutral vessels guilty of infringing its provisions, the blockading power must have a "sufficient naval force" along the blockaded coast to entail danger upon any neutral ship attempting to pass the line.

Now, there has always remained a doubt as to what constituted a "sufficient force." The Spaniards will certainly insist that even the presence of a mere torpedo boat or destroyer, with an armed liner as escort to keep her properly supplied with coal, ammunition and provisions, would be sufficient to blockade the port of New York, even if the two boats were merely to hover around the entrance within twenty or thirty miles of Sandy Hook, and will hold that the torpedo boat in question will have a perfect right to fire upon any one of the great transatlantic liners flying a neutral flag that may leave or enter New York on her way to or from Europe.

The English, however, whose commerce would be more seriously affected thereby than that of any other nation, would hardly be likely to tolerate such views or to be willing to permit the Spaniards to put them into execution, and that is why I am led to believe that the impending conflict between the United States and Spain is likely to develop into dispute between the latter and Great Britain.

As I have previously pointed out in these columns, 92 per cent of the foreign trade of the United States is carried on in foreign, that is to say, English vessels. Spain has repeatedly declared that her chief aim is to strike damaging blows at the commerce and trade of the United States. She cannot reach these, however, without attacking at the same time English trade, and in order to reach Uncle Sam in the matter she has first of all to tackle John Bull. That is one of the chief reasons why the war between the United States and Spain is regarded with more than ordinary interest and concern in Europe. There is no knowing where it may stop, or into what it may develop. Great Britain will never permit her entire trade with the United States to be stopped by a declaration on the part of Spain that it is blockading 3000 miles of American coast, which in order to be effective would require a far larger navy than Spain possesses. Yet the Spanish ambassadors at Vienna and at Berlin, as well as prominent officials at Madrid have announced that one of the first measures which Spain will adopt after hostilities have been inaugurated would be precisely to declare a blockade of this extensive character. This then may be regarded as another of the reasons why England is massing troops in Jamaica and concentrating a large fleet in the West Indies.

A HARD COUNTRY

A Fresno Man's Experience in Alaska.

Charles Brown Tells of the Privations Encountered in the Rush for Gold.

A. V. Lisenby has received a letter from Charles Brown, formerly of Fresno, in regard to his experiences in Alaska. Brown did not go far inland until he became discouraged and returned to Seattle. He has anything but a roseate view of the conditions prevailing in Alaska. The following extracts are taken from his letter:

"I shipped on a steamer for Skaguay, and one trip to that part of God's snow-covered regions was sufficient for me. On all sides suffering, hardship, desolation and heart sickness presents themselves to the eye. The Skaguay catastrophe will be remembered by a great many families. I wish I could paint the scene as I saw it. My advice would be to all who are free from debt and making a living to remain where they are.

"The mad rush into that country seems to brutalize all who enter the race for gold. The weak succumb and the strong are forced over them and the piteous cries for mercy are never heard. Beyond the boundary lines of that country must be hades, as look where you will your eyes only rest upon evidences that God was angry when he created that part of Alaska.

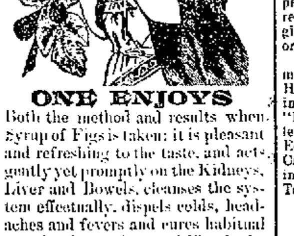
"Men and women are working in Skaguay for their board and glad to get the chance. They have 15-cent meals in Skaguay. Every boat takes back more than are going out at present. One steamer left last week with only six passengers and the rates for passage are being cut down every day. The town is full of transients and nine-tenths of them are broke.

"Fresno is well represented here, among others being McDonald, an old-time real estate agent; the Coates boys, formerly with the Sperry Milling Company, and Mr. Mott, the liveryman."

Mr. Henley Hasn't Decided.

W. P. Henley, business manager of the *Expositor*, is expected to return from a trip to San Francisco today or tomorrow. He went down to see his uncle, J. H. Dietrick, who is going to Alaska. Mr. Dietrick is trying to persuade Mr. Henley to accompany him, and Mr. Henley has been seriously thinking of it and talking to his friends about it. In that way the report was started when he left for San Francisco that he had gone to sail for the North.

SYRUP of FIGS



ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50 cent bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

FARMERS' CLUB

The New Committees Appointed.

Inspector of Fruit Shipments Is Needed

Less Money Favored for County Roads—Vine Hoppers Are Decreasing.

From Sunday's Daily

A deferred meeting of the general committee of the Farmers' Club was held yesterday afternoon, at which the new committees were appointed. The committees consist of the following-named:

Vineyard—George W. Smith, chairman; J. H. LaRue, Henry Eichoff, Colonel H. A. Trevelyan and Miss Hatch.

Orchard—B. E. Hutchinson, chairman; G. N. Freeman, W. G. Uridge, George Roeding and H. V. Rudy.

General Produce—P. W. Hastie, chairman: A. H. Powers, Miss Nellie Boyd, George Beveridge and A. Harris.

Live Stock—George L. Warlow, chairman; John A. Perkins, Miss Eshleman, Captain James Cottle and Charles Erickson.

Legislative—T. C. White, chairman; E. W. Risley, W. F. Rowell, A. Guldenstein and Dr. Eshleman.

Poultry—A. Munger, chairman; F. M. Burnham, T. A. Barr, Dr. A. R. Nicholson and James Conn.

Alex Goldstein resigned as treasurer in favor of W. H. Hodgkin, who was unanimously elected.

Quite an interesting session was held yesterday afternoon, at which the principal matter discussed was a movement for the inspection of fruit and raisins shipped East, as it is a well known fact that the shipment of inferior products has had the effect of injuring the Eastern market for California fruits and raisins.

John S. Dore spoke of a co-operative plan whereby the raisin growers would be protected against ruinous prices, and Dr. Eshleman favored the suggestion of the growers placing their products in the hands of one man. He stated that two years ago he wrote to John Wannamaker, asking him to undertake the matter, but he was connected with so many things then that he did not have the time to devote to the matter. He predicted a good year for raisins, saying that he had seen in an eastern paper yesterday morning that they were looking up.

Mr. Gordon stated that while he was at the Fruit Growers' convention in Los Angeles he found the same complaint among all the fruit shippers—that the shipment of poor fruit, branded as good quality, had injured the whole market for the California crop. The shipment of frozen oranges has particularly injured the industry. The same was true of poor walnuts. Walnuts in which the kernel had not filled out were shipped as first-class. Gordon thought the only remedy was state legislation, providing for an inspector of fruit shipments.

The reduction of taxation was then considered. It was stated that too much money was expended on the county roads, and it was suggested that the road tax might be cut down this year from 25 per cent to 5 per cent. It was the general opinion that roads which are well traveled should not be plowed up at this time.

The committee appointed to secure a reduction of taxation, working in conjunction with committees from the Hundred Thousand Club and Chamber of Commerce, consists of Alex Gordon, T. C. White and W. F. Rowell.

Professor Woodworth made a few remarks about the vinehoppers, and referred to the following bulletin which he posted yesterday.

"The vine hopper situation continues to improve. The vines are getting a good start and are everywhere ahead of the insects. Egg laying has not yet begun, but will begin quite actively within a week, and within two or three weeks the young vine-hoppers will be on the vines.

"As compared with last year the present situation is very much better."

Dr. Eshleman explained a new device which has been invented to kill the hoppers, and Mr. Woodworth spoke favorably of it. It consists of a box, which has two glass windows. The panes are slipped out and covered with a coal-oil preparation. The box is placed over the vines and the insects are stirred up. They naturally fly toward the light, and the result is that they adhere to the glass and are killed by the coal oil. A glass covered with the hoppers was exhibited.

H. O. Woodworth, also of the university, is in the field to ascertain how many vinehoppers there are in this vicinity at present. Of course, he can arrive at the number only by a rough approximation. He will visit all the vineyards and inspect a number of vines in each, and in that way make his computations.

F. W. Rowell invited all to attend the the institute at Easton next Saturday, and on account of the institute it was decided not to have a meeting of the committee on that day. The meeting a week from Saturday will be the regular monthly meeting of the club.

APRON AND NECKTIE SOCIAL

Given Last Night by Oak Assembly, U. F. L., at Edgerly Hall.

An apron and necktie social was given last night at Edgerly hall by Oak Assembly, U. F. L., and a good attendance was on hand. Each lady brought an apron and necktie to match, and their partners wore the neckwear. A well rendered and appreciated program was given, after which dancing was the order. Ice cream and cake were served.

The program was as follows: Remarks on the good of the order, Mr. Hughson; song, Harold McCourt; reading, Miss Blanche Brittan; dialogue, "Four Little Wise Heads," Maud Miller, Mabel White, Lenetta Morgan and Edna Clark; song, Miss Mattie and Carre Young, recitation, Lillian Dunn; instrumental duo, A. L. McCray and Tom Holden.

Gold Bug Mining Company.

Articles of incorporation of the Placerville Gold Bug Mining Company were filed yesterday. The capital stock is $100,000 divided into 10,000 shares. The amount already subscribed is $1000. The directors are A. J. Pedlar, W. H. Hammond, T. J. Kirk, O. L. Everts, M. W. Muller, C. A. Shattuck and J. W. Short.

A Runaway Horse.

Dr. J. A. Davidson's horse ran away yesterday. The animal ran over a man named Ryan at the corner of K and Mariposa streets, and a little farther down on K street it collided with a buggy, smashing a wheel. The buggy belonged to a man by the name of Rayburn. The horse was stopped at the outskirts of town.

J. P. Vincent yesterday appointed C. W. Tucker a deputy assessor.

BOYS IN BLUE TO THE FRONT

The Call to Arms Is Made at Last.

POINTS OF ASSEMBLY

Washington, Richmond and Atlanta Chosen.

SHOTS FIRED AT HAVANA

Two More Captures Reported by the Blockading Fleet—Plucky Exploit of the Little Ericsson—No News of the Steamer Paris—The Flying Squadron Still at Hampton Roads—The Oregon May Be Sent Back to the Pacific Coast.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—This was a busy day in army circles. The expected proclamation, calling for troops, made its appearance, and the officials were under a heavy strain to make the necessary arrangements for handling the large number of men called for. Then a decision to make Washington, Richmond and Atlanta points of concentration for the levies involved a good deal of preparatory work to make ready for the reception of the men at these points. A late order creating a grand army division in the department of the South, preparatory to a general advance on Cuba by transports in support of Captain Sampson's squadron, was also regarded as of the gravest importance. The order seemed to indicate that General Brooke is to have the honor of commanding the army of invasion directly, at least in the beginning.

The day was quiet on the other hand in the navy department. No ships were bought and had it not been for the many weird stories of captures of ships at sea, the department would have been almost tranquil in comparison to its state for the last two weeks. Only one report of a capture, that of the Buena Ventura, was received and no word came from the blockading squadron.

THE PRESIDENT'S CALL.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The President today called upon the people of the United States for the first time in thirty-three years to manifest their martial strength, the call this time being upon a united people to go forward to battle with a foreign foe. The Secretary of War created a new army corps. This, together, with other news of the day, showed that the regular army soon will move on Cuba, and that meanwhile the volunteers will be equipped and drilled.

The President's proclamation, while actually issued, was not certified to the Governors of the states and territories, and will not be until Monday. The reason is two-fold. In the first place the war department desires to avoid destroying the present organization of the National Guard, which is to be called into service first. The guard regiments are composed of twelve companies and, being officered more numerously than the regular army regiments, would have to be changed to correspond to the army organization, in order to comply with the order as it exists.

The pending Hull bill, however, provides for the meeting of just such an emergency and permits the use of the National Guard as organized. This consideration is more important than would appear at first, inasmuch as many of the National Guard have volunteered only under condition that they may serve as now organized. The second consideration which influenced the department in postponing the certification of the call until Monday is to make sure that adequate arrangements can be completed by quartermasters and the commissary department for transporting and feeding the large number of men called for. This is no light task, as the volunteers must be taken by the government at a certain point in every state where they are to be collected by the Governors.

THE GUARDSMEN READY.

Telegrams have been coming from almost every section of the country to Secretary Alger from Governors and militia officers conveying information as to the length of time, surprisingly short in many cases, that would be required them to gather their forces ready for muster. The men, as fast as mustered in by regular army officers in the various states, will be brought to one of three great depots, namely, Washington, Richmond or Atlanta, where they will be organized to meet the requirements of modern army tactics.

The fact that Richmond is named as one of these points is taken in some quarters as an evidence that Fitzhugh Lee is to receive a volunteer commission, either one of the four major generals or one of the brigadier generals provided for in the volunteer bill, for it is believed to have been largely at his instance that Richmond was selected as one of the points of concentration.

In anticipation of the certification of the President's call, a vast number of letters and telegrams have begun to flow in upon Secretary Alger, offering the services of the senders as volunteers in the army. So numerous are these communications that the secretary has asked the press to notify the people that such communications should be directed to the governors of their respective states and territories, as he has no authority under the law to accept volunteers directly.

The formation of a grand army corps in the department of the south, with headquarters at the three gulf ports, is an evidence that the government is to move upon Cuba at once with the troops of the regular army, leaving the volunteers just called for to be disciplined and worked into shape for future use in the campaign. The formal order for the creation of this grand army division, issued at the war department at the close of office hours, was as follows:

Headquarters of the Army, Adjt. Gen's. office, Washington, D. C., April 23., General Order No.———.

By direction of the Secretary of War the following orders of the President's are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

NEW GRAND DIVISION.

1—The United States troops assembled in the Chickamauga national park will form an encampment to be known as Camp George H. Thomas and will constitute, temporarily, an army corps under the command of Major General John R. Brooke. The corps will consist of one division of cavalry, one division of infantry and one brigade of light artillery. The cavalry and infantry divisions will each be composed of not more than three brigades, consisting of three or more regiments each. The artillery brigade will be composed of two battalions, each comprising five batteries. The corps commander will assign the senior officers present for duty with each arm to command of divisions and brigades.

2—The infantry regiments concentrated at New Orleans, Mobile and Tampa are constituted divisions under the command of Brigadier General Wm. R. Shafter, Brigadier General John Coppinger and Brigadier General James F. Wade, respectively. The division commanders will form their divisions into brigades and assign the senior officers present for duty to command them.

By command of Major General Miles.
H. C. CORN, Adjutant General.

The people of the District of Columbia will see a great many soldiers at the beginning of next week. By direction of the President, the entire national guard of the district, 1,800 strong, has been ordered into camp Monday morning at the Soldiers' Home, under the command of Brigadier General Harris.

While it is the purpose of the war department to secure only national guardsmen as far as possible under the first call for volunteers, the states where there are no national guards, or where the number falls below the quota stated in the call, will be expected to supply volunteers regardless of their lack of organization. In fact, this must be done under the law. On the basis of today's call for 125,000 men, California will be called upon to supply 2,238 volunteers, Oregon 829, Washington 1,178 and Nevada 148.

CARSON, April 23.—When news was received today of the President's call for 125,000 volunteers Governor Sadler immediately wired Senator Stewart to offer the President a battalion of 500 troops. The apportionment allotted to this state, according to population, would be only 110. The state militia will be brought up to 450, which is a higher percentage to population than in any other state of the Union.

NAVAL NEWS.

At the navy department it has not yet been determined what disposition to make of the seized Spanish ship, the Buena Ventura, nor has it been decided to order her before a prize court. It is not believed that any official notice has been received by the department concerning the blockading squadron, although rigid adhesion to the rule of not giving any news as to the movement of ships might have prevented knowledge of any dispatch from leaking out.

Word came during the day in the shape of a cable from Martinique that the Spanish ships Alicante and Montserrat had sailed today from St. Pierre for some Cuban port, having on board 800 men. It is likely that this information will be speedily communicated to Captain Sampson.

There was little of interest in the state department today connected with the war, save the formal issue there of the President's proclamation calling for troops. The message recommending a declaration of war, which is to go to congress next Monday unless there is a change of plans, has been under preparation during the day, and that, in connection with the study of some questions connected with the neutrality laws, was about all that the department had in hand connected with the war.

MARINES FOR KEY WEST.

FORT MONROE, Va., April 23.—The Minneapolis left at 10:45, followed by the Columbia a few minutes later. The transport Panther, with 750 marines aboard, is still anchored in Hampton Roads. A heavy gale is blowing.

The gun from the Minneapolis was the signal for great excitement both on shore and on board the ships. Officers notified those ashore to hurry aboard and every one professed ignorance of orders so far as destination is concerned.

Rumor said that the vessels might have a different destination after passing the capes at the entrance to this harbor, than merely convoying the transport with troops. It was possible that the two fast ships might go out and meet the Paris, now en route to New York City.

The last rumor was to the effect that the Minneapolis was to go after the Paris and the Columbia to guard the transport to Key West.

TO CUT THE CABLE.

KEY WEST, April 23.—The U. S. S. Mangrove left here at 5.30 this morning, fully equipped as a cable ship. She passed southeast and her destination is said to be the south of Cuba. There, it is believed, she will cut off cable communication with the island proper, so far as the southern cables are concerned. It is understood she is to be convoyed by one or more warships. Another report has it on the authority of one of her officers that she is going to the Key West ship channel, to remove the buoys.

SECRETARY SHERMAN'S RESIGNATION.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The *Post* will say tomorrow that the resignation of Hon. John Sherman as Secretary of State will be placed in the hands of the President Monday.

ANOTHER CAPTURE.

KEY WEST, April 23.—The fleet captured another prize Saturday afternoon, the schooner Mathilde of Havana, ladrn with rum. The schooner was taken by the torpedo boat Porter after a lively chase, after a number of solid shots were fired. A prize crew from the flagship was put on board the schooner, but no ship will be spared to tow. She was brought into Key West in tow of the Associated Press dispatch boat Dauntless, which arrived about midnight.

THE WRONG FLAG.

KEY WEST, April 23.—The New York chased a third steamer last night. She was about 12 miles distant from Havana and was making for that port. The New York fired one shot and the stranger hove to. She was boarded and proved to be a German steamer, whereupon she was released, but was not allowed to enter the port and turned back. The capture was effected at 5 45 p. m. last night.

PENNSYLVANIA IS READY.

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 23.—Governor Hastings tonight notified President McKinley that Pennsylvania's quota of volunteers is ready to leave on receipt of orders from the war department.

NO BOMBARDMENT.

KEY WEST, April 23.—1.30 p. m.—The torpedo boat Ericsson arrived this afternoon from the fleet. She left Havana at 10 o'clock. There had been no bombardment. A peaceful blockade has been established.

THE ERICSSON'S PLUCKY DASH.

ON BOARD FLAGSHIP NEW YORK, off Havana, 9 a. m., April 23.—The torpedo boat Ericsson captured a Spanish fishing boat during last night under the guns of Moro castle.

"CUT LIKE THEM."

MADRID, April 23.—The capture of the Spanish steamer Buena Ventura by a United States gunboat off Key West has aroused the greatest indignation, the Spanish claiming that hostilities are not yet supposed to have begun. The newspapers of the city characterize the seizure of the ship as an act of piracy and being in defiance of the international law, "characteristic of the Yankees."

THE ST. LOUIS SAFE.

NEW YORK, April 23.—The American line steamer St. Louis from Southampton was sighted off Fire Island at 4.10 p. m.

THE HULL BILL IN THE HOUSE

Passed at the President's Request.

Will not Permanently Increase the Army.

Warmly Supported by Democrats as Well as by Republicans. Methods Proposed.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The house today passed the army reorganization bill at the urgent request of the President and the secretary of war, but the senate did not remain in session as was expected and the bill will not go to the President until next week.

Some fear was expressed on the Democratic side that the bill might increase the regular army in time of peace, but an amendment prepared by Mr. Bailey, which removed all doubt on this score was accepted by Mr. Hull and the bill passed by unanimous vote.

The vote reorganizes the army into the three battalion formation and authorizes the twenty-five regiments of the infantry arm of the service to be recruited up to a total of 31,800 enlisted men. It authorizes the recruitment of the ten regiments of the cavalry arm of the service to a total of 12,000 enlisted men, the seven regiments of the artillery arm of the service of 16,457 men and the engineer battalion of five companies up to 752 enlisted men, including two non-commissioned officers, which makes a total for these four arms of the service, when at maximum strength, of 61,010.

The increase of officers provided for in the bill is:

First—Twenty-five majors, as provided in the first section of the bill. These majors are to be a permanent addition to the commanding officers of the regular army.

Second—One hundred and fifty commissioned officers for the two infantry companies in the Third battalion for each of the twenty-five regiments of infantry.

Third—Eighty-four second lieutenants, being one for each of the eighty-four batteries of artillery when recruited to a war strength.

The second lieutenants are only to be added in the discretion of the President, but assuming that the extra lieutenant is necessary and will be commissioned for each battery of artillery, it is a total of commissioned officers in excess of the present number authorized by law. Of this number (250) twenty-five are majors for the permanent Second battalion and the other 285 officers, it is provided in the last section of the bill, shall, on the conclusion of hostilities, be either absorbed by filling any vacancies existing in the other companies of the service or by an honorable discharge, which may be deemed necessary to reduce the commissioned officers of the army to the number now provided for by the first section of this act.

The house met at 10 o'clock and Mr. Hull immediately called the army bill.

It was decided to limit the general debate to half an hour.

Mr. Hull briefly explained some of the features of the bill. He said the infantry force of the army as organized was not efficient in time of war with only fifty privates. It placed but twenty-five men to each company in the fighting line, and made the regular army, which cost on a peace footing $23,000,000 per annum, merely ornamental. The number of privates in each company had been placed in the bill at eighty-four to conform with the organization of the national guard in the majority of the States. Mr. Hull said that it was the purpose of the general army to effect a landing in Cuba at the earliest possible moment. It would take six weeks or two months to equip the volunteer army.

The United States was doing what no other country on earth would dare do—it was going into war without provision for a land force. Congress made no provision for war until war was at hand. The volunteer army would be organized while war existed. Our experts on coast defenses said it would be absolutely impossible to place volunteer forces upon the coast defenses within three months, owing to the complicated character of the new machinery on the siege guns. This made the increase in the regular army artillery force imperative.

Mr. Hull was besieged by questions as to the manner in which the reduction of the army would take place when hostilities ceased and he explained that the officers of the skeleton regiments would be absorbed by promotion.

Mr. Underwood Democrat of Alabama, vigorously opposed the measure which he declared could not possibly pass save under the stress of war pressure.

Mr. Hay, Democrat of Virginia, who warmly advocated the bill, denied that the purpose of the bill was to give West Point officers commands which they would not otherwise obtain.

Mr. Cox, Democrat of Tennessee, a member of the committee, supported the bill, which he said would make the army efficient in time of war.

Mr. Marsh, Republican of Illinois, also a member of the committee, said that in justice to the war department and to the regular army he would state that the former bill, which provided for infantry companies of 250 men, met the approval of neither. The bill did not provide the mode and method of mustering out the supernumerary officers when hostilities ceased.

Mr. Hull said there could be no doubt about the construction of the law. The supernumeraries would be mustered out when the war ceased.

Mr. Bailey, said he thought it was not a very high compliment to the army to be told that the inefficiency of the army on the eve of war was admitted. After thirty years of peace it seemed to him that the plans of the army to meet an emergency should have been perfected. It was strange that an obsolete formation should have been retained all these years. What he was particularly insistent about was that the supernumerary officers and men should be mustered out when the war was closed.

Mr. Dockery, Democrat of Missouri, pressed the same point. Mr. Hull finally agreed to offer an amendment which would make the language acceptable to Mr. Bailey.

Mr. Lacey, Republican of Iowa, offered an amendment providing that "during time of actual war promotions for gallantry in the field may be made for any vacancies in any grade in the army without examination and without regard to seniority."

Mr. Lacey made a speech in support of his amendment, which aroused enthusiastic applause. The provision of the bill, he said, would make promotions depend upon seniority and technical skill. Such officers as Custer and Sheridan, if the war should develop such, would be handicapped. Fighting ability should be rewarded, not ability to pass examinations.

Mr. Lacey's statement that General Forrest, one of the most dashing confederate officers, could hardly read and write, brought a storm of protests from the confederate veterans.

Mr. Handy, Democrat of Delaware supported the amendment.

Mr. Handy offered an amendment to the amendment providing that the President should be authorized to promote enlisted men to the rank of second lieutenants for gallantry in action.

Mr. Sayers, Democrat of Texas, vigorously opposed both amendments. He declared that, if adopted, they would open the way for favoritism and the exercise of political influences.

Both amendments were voted down without division.

Then, at 11.55 a. m., without completing the consideration of the bill, the house took a recess to attend the funeral of Senator Walthall.

The house reconvened after Senator Walthall's funeral at 12.50 p. m. and resumed the consideration of the army reorganization bill. Mr. Settle, Democrat of Kentucky offered an amendment providing that the provision authorizing the President to accept quotas of troops of the states as organized under the laws of such states shall not "take away from the governors of the respective states their rights to determine how the quota of the states may be furnished, whether from the organized militia or volunteers."

The amendment was defeated. An amendment offered by Mr. Bailey was adopted, which provided that the army at the end of the war should be reduced to a peace basis by the "transfer in the same arm of the service or honorable discharge, under such regulations as the Secretary of war may establish," of supernumerary commissioned officers and men.

The amendment removed practically all the Democratic opposition to the bill. Mr. King of Utah, offered an amendment which was rejected, which provides that the act should expire by limitation at the end of two years. Without further amendment the bill was passed without division.

The remainder of the day after 2 o'clock was devoted to eulogies on the life and public services of the late Senator Earle of South Carolina, and as a further mark of respect the house at 6.45 p. m. adjourned.

WHEAT FEVERISH.

Heavy Shipments to Europe Still Prevail.

CHICAGO, April 25.—Sensational advances in foreign and outside domestic markets, a decrease of over 3,000,000 bushels in the American visible wheat supply and small world's shipments caused the upturn in wheat which all other markets followed. Although Liverpool opening cables today quoted wheat at 3½d a bushel with advance this market displayed a halting tendency after the first rush of trading and throughout the session gave evidence of heavy liquidation on hard spots.

May, which had started only 1 cent higher at $1.15, suddenly jumped with 1 and 2 cents between trades to $1.20, the highest price in several years. The Atlantic port clearances of wheat and flour for the day amounted to 600,000 bushels. The world's shipments to Europe last week were 7,413,000 bushels, against 9,052,000 bushels the week before and 8,823,000 the corresponding week of 1897. Russia supplied 1,808,000 bushels of the total compared with 3,240,000 bushels the week of the year before. The quantity on ocean passage was reduced 880,000 bushels last week. The domestic visible surprised the trade by showing a decrease of 3,240,000 bushels, against a reduction for the same week of last year of only 778,000 bushels.

The heaviest decreases were at Chicago, Minneapolis, Duluth and New York. May dropped back to $1.17, but rallied to $1.20, closing at $1.19¾ sellers, a net gain of 5¾c. After the advance in July to 93c the market became very feverish, selling off to 92c, up to 93½c, down to 92¼c, then up to 92¾c, closing at 92½c. Five minutes after the close 93½c was paid on the curb for July.

Corn was active and strong throughout the session. Sales for export of about 1,000,000 bushels, an advance at Liverpool of 1½c and of 2¼c at London were the chief factors. July closed with a net gain of 1½c.

Scarcity of oats, advances abroad and the strength of wheat and corn helped the oats market early and contributed to an advance of 1⅞c in May and 1¼c in July.

Provisions were strong and active. War news and heavy outside speculative buying were the chief factors. The close was near the top. July pork closed with a net gain of 45c, lard 12½c and ribs 10c higher.

THE FIRST PRIZE

Spanish Ship Captured by the Nashville.

Captain Lucarraga Did Not Know That a War Already Existed.

KEY WEST, April 22.—The United States fleet was about 12 miles off Sand Key light this morning at 7 o'clock when the Spanish merchantman Buena Ventura was sighted, bound north. The gunboat Nashville ran her down and put a shot across her bows from the four-inch gun on the port side aft, manned by Lieutenant Killingham. The Spaniards ignored the shot, but another closer to her bows, brought her to.

A prize crew under Ensign Magruder was put aboard. Captain Lucarraga, in command of her, was astounded. He said he did not know that war had been declared, but when he was informed of the state of affair, he shrugged his shoulders and accepted the situation philosophically.

The Nashville has taken on stores and will return to the fleet, carrying Ensign Magruder, who will be relieved by Ensign Carlton, of the Snow.

A body of marines is pacing the deck of the Spaniard and her crew of 28 (not 20 as previously stated) are lounging about the deck in nonchalant fashion. Not a man is in irons.

According to prize laws, Captain Maynard will turn the prizes of war over to the United States district attorney, who will decide the question of their disposition.

The monitor Puritan is taking on coal and water and will sail to join the fleet tonight.

On excellent authority it is reported that the destination of the fleet is Matanzas. On board the flagship is Captain Aranguoren, brother of the late brigadier general. He will pilot the fleet to Matanzas. The Cuban pilots went on board last night after 12 o'clock.

The Detroit sailed to join the fleet this afternoon. It is believed one or two ships will be left here at least temporarily.

A Hanfordite's Disappearance.

Mike Dillon of Hanford registered at the San Joaquin hotel at Stockton a couple of weeks ago and shortly afterward disappeared and has not been seen since. He was drinking a little but was not intoxicated. He left a valise in his room which he said contained valuable papers. That was the last seen of him by the proprietor, who, after Dillon did not show up for several days, reported his disappearance to the police. He had $70 and it was thought that possibly he met with foul play.

Grant Shotes, a peace disturber, was fined $10 by Recorder Clark yesterday.

SPAIN DID NOT WANT TO FIGHT

An Artful Appeal to Europe.

ISSUE FORCED ON HER.

The Maine Incident Lightly Passed Over.

MORO CASTLE SEARCHLIGHT

Casts Bright Beams in the Direction of the Blockading Squadron—The Spanish Fleet Notified by Portugal to Leave the Cape Verde Islands Under the Laws Governing Neutrals in Time of War—A Spanish Fire-Eater Sends a Challenge to Captain Sigsbee and General Lee—The Rendezvous for State Volunteers Designated.

LONDON, April 26.—The *Times* this morning publishes Spain's memorandum to the powers, dated April 18th, and signed by Senor Gullon, the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs. The memorandum begins by recording the "moral and material aid the Cuban rebels have received from the United States" in filibustering expeditions and the operations of the Junta. It mentions Spain's repeated and persistent denials to the allegations of cruelty towards the Cubans and lays great stress upon President Cleveland's dispatch of December 17, 1896, to the effect that peace would be possible if Spain gave a sufficient autonomy to Cuba.

The memorandum contends that in the face of new liberal legislation granted to Cuba, which "has already borne fruit," it is difficult to understand why President McKinley in his message of December 6, 1897, and General Woodford, in the note of December 18, 1897, should still doubt Spain's loyalty.

The document then speaks at some length of the Maine incident, and asserts that the Americans under the pretext of the extra territoriality of the vessel, never allowed Spanish authorities to visit the wreck for the purposes of investigation, and it most solemnly asserts the absolute innocence of Spain's officials and of Spanish subjects generally.

The fairness and loyalty of Spain are then shown by a reference to the equitable treatment which American filibusters, more especially those of the Competitor, have received at the hands of Spain, and in order to show more fully how pacific and correct has been the attitude of the Spanish government, the memorandum enumerates the four clauses of the Spanish proposals. These are:

SPANISH PROPOSALS.

First, an offer to submit all questions arising from the Maine affair to arbitration.

Second, an order to Governor Blanco to retire into the western provinces and to apply three million pesetas for the relief of the agricultural population, with an acceptance by the Spanish government of relief for Cuban sufferers by the United States, provided such relief were sent in merchant vessels.

Third, the co-operation of the Cuban parliament in formulating the extent of the powers to be reserved for the central government.

Fourth, in view of the Cuban parliament not meeting before May 4th, the proclamation of an immediate armistice.

The memorandum proceeds to declare that the United States has not accepted these far reaching concessions and that the good offices of the Pope have been equally unavailing.

The memorandum ends by saying: "Being convinced, as Spain is, that right and equity are on her side, she will not and cannot surrender her sovereignty in Cuba."

THE BLOCKADING FLEET.

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ON BOARD THE FLAGSHIP NEW YORK, off Havana, April 25.—10 a. m.—The early morning hours today were taken up by a vigorous chasing of moving lights. The only vessel spoken was the British schooner Islandne of Windsor, N. S. She was allowed to proceed. No shots have been fired since yesterday morning on either side.

The Dolphin and the converted yacht Eagle arrived from Key West this morning. The Dolphin carried the officers and men who had been placed on the steamer Pedro and the schooner Antonio. All were glad to get back, although they said they had had no trouble with their prizes.

The torpedo boat Porter made a daring trip into the shore under cover of darkness last night and Lieutenant Fremont, her commander, landed with a small party and obtained valuable information. The blockade continues under difficult weather conditions. The flagship returned to the blockade about 4.30 o'clock last evening, after an uneventful trip. Nothing of importance apparently had occurred during her absence.

MORO'S SEARCHLIGHT.

When darkness came on last night Moro Castle showed a powerful searchlight and flashed it nervously around the horizon. Another searchlight also was seen. It looked to be from the direction of the Santa Clara batteries to the westward of El Moro. The searchlight itself could not be distinguished, only its rays being visible. This is due either to the extremely low position of the light or its distance from the blockade line. The Moro light is placed higher and is an excellent light. Last night was the first time the searchlights have been used. What benefit they will be to the Spaniards no one knows. They may possibly induce the batteries to expend some more ammunition in futile shots at the squadron, but the blockade continues as before, searchlights or no searchlights, as, of course, they do not reach far enough to show our ships. If any ships run the blockade they will have to run a gauntlet of vigilance that has never been surpassed. Alertness of the officers and men continues at the same pitch as was exhibited the first night the squadron arrived. Admiral Sampson is more handicapped in his blockade than were naval commanders during the civil war.

In many cases they were able to anchor, while Admiral Sampson's fleet is obliged to drift around in a two knot current, with no stationary shore light for a guide. It is believed that every steamer which has attempted to enter Havana since the blockade has been captured.

CORRESPONDENTS SILENCED.

HAVANA, April 24.—(Delayed in transmission, via Key West, Fla., April 25.—As the government of the United States will not allow Madrid and New York to come to Havana for the press, the Spanish censor here will not allow correspondents to telegraph to the New York press.

The above message is from the correspondent of the Associated Press at Havana and is the first news received direct by cable from Havana since the dispatches of the Associated Press of Saturday announcing the arrival of the United States squadron off Havana and the establishment of the Cuban blockade.

THE SPANISH FLEET.

LONDON, April 26.—A dispatch to the *Daily Mail* from St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands, dated Monday, says: Visiting the Spanish fleet has been forbidden and no maneuvering, target practice or exercising whatever is proceeding. All the ships have been painted black. No shore leave is granted.

The crews have been all day coaling. All the stores and supplies in St. Vincent have been purchased to supply the squadron and even passing vessels are laid under contraband. The bay is busy with launches and boats carrying stores and the port is brilliantly illuminated all night with electric searchlights and signals.

Two Portuguese men-of-war are here.

The Portuguese consider the Spanish fleet very strong and believe Spain will be victorious at the commencement, but that America's money will eventually triumph.

SEARCH OF NEUTRALS.

MADRID, April 25. (Noon.)—The official *Gazette* today published the instructions of the Spanish government respecting the right to search neutral vessels. In brief, they set forth that war ships may detain merchantmen in any non-neutral waters for the purpose of verifying the authenticity of the flag and for examining the cargo, if the vessel is bound for a hostile port.

A dispatch from Barcelona says the cancelling of coal contracts by British firms will lead to a paralysis of the local men. The anti-British feeling, therefore, is receiving accentuation.

A council of officers has been appointed to advise the minister of marine, Admiral Bermejo.

CASTELAR'S BACKBONE.

MADRID, April 25.—About 20,000 republicans signed an address to Senor Castelar, the republican leader, under the pretext of congratulating him upon his recovery from recent sickness, but in reality offering him their services if he proclaims a republic. Senor Castelar has so far made no reply, but it is certain that he will not emerge from his retirement from politics, into which he has not put foot for the past twenty years, although constantly returned to the cortes. His coming speech in the cortes will, it is said, dispel the idea that he is heading a revolution. On the contrary, it is said Senor Castelar will, from patriotic motives, not oppose the present monarchy.

THE PHILIPPINES.

BANKOK, April 25.—The United States minister here, Mr. John Barrett, in an interview today said: "It is of the greatest importance that the United States should take the Philippine islands. Their value is not realized at home. They are richer and larger than Cuba and in the hands of a strong power would be the key to the far East and to the Asiatic Pacific. The United States could either hold them for coal or strategic reasons or negotiate with Great Britain to exchange them for the latter's West India colonies, or else surrender them to other powers for reciprocal advantages."

A SPANISH FIRE-EATER.

TORONTO, April 25.—Lieutenant Carranzea of the suite of Senor Polo y Bernabe was seen today relative to the report that he had challenged Captain Sigsbee of the Maine to fight a duel. The Lieutenant corroborated the story. He said he had sent his challenge and that if he does not receive an answer from Captain Sigsbee by the 28th he will brand him as a coward. Should Captain Sigsbee refuse the Lieutenant will then challenge Consul General Lee.

PHILADELPHIA, April 25.—Captain Sigsbee when seen tonight in reference to the challenge, said to have been sent him by the Lieutenant, said: "I do not believe any such challenge has been issued. I have not received it at any rate. I can't say what disposition I shall make of the challenge if it comes."

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The Republican members of the ways and means committee had another conference this afternoon, as a result of which Chairman Dingley at a late hour re-introduced his war revenue bill with a number of important amendments framed to meet objections. The amended bill is likely to be laid before the full committee tomorrow.

There are new features. One, which is made section 25, gives authority for the taxation of parties and concerns to meet the increased rates.

TELEPHONE MESSAGES.

The amended articles impose a tax on telephone messages as follows:

For thirty miles or more, where the charge does not exceed 25c, one cent; where charges exceed 25c and do not exceed $1.50, two cents; from $1 to $5, five cents, and charges exceeding $5, ten cents.

Official messages of the United States are exempt from this tax as well as that on telegraph messages.

ARIZONA BOYS GRATIFIED.

PHENIX, Ariz., April 25.—Colonel Alexander O. Brodie of Prescott, was today authorized by Governor McCord, who acted under instructions from the secretary of war, to recruit two companies of cavalry, consisting of 170 in all, to enter active service immediately. The cavalrymen are to form a component part of a cavalry regiment to be raised from various sections of the United States. Colonel Brodie will be appointed one of the majors by the President.

The regiment thus being formed is understood to be one of which Captain Leonard Wood, U. S. A., is to be the colonel and Theodore Roosevelt lieutenant colonel.

Governor McCord made a strong effort today to prevail upon the secretary of war to accept another company of cavalry from Arizona, but was unsuccessful.

A GIFT THAT MISCARRIED.

NEW ORLEANS, April 25.—At the auction sales of the mules and horses intended for the Spanish army in Cuba, which the government prevented from leaving, a handsome Kentucky horse intended for Blanco, was purchased by A. A. McGinnis, a wealthy manufacturer; who intends presenting him to Fitzhugh Lee if the latter returns to Cuba as an American general.

NOTIFIED TO LEAVE.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The *Post* tomorrow will say: "The Spanish fleet, which mobilized at Cape Verde islands, was yesterday notified by Portugal to leave St. Vincent.

THE RENDEZVOUS.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Secretary Alger has designated the following rendezvous for the volunteer army on the Pacific coast—California, San Francisco; Oregon, Portland; Washington, Tacoma; Nevada, Reno.

COAST PATROL.

Three Revenue Cutters Pressed Into Service.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 25.—Within another twenty-four hours three government boats will have been assigned to patrol service in and about the local harbor. Today the cutters Rush Corwin and Grant lowered their revenue flags and hoisted the navy ensign instead. They have been formally turned over to the navy department and will immediately be transformed into gunboats for coast patrol service.

A naval board of which Captain Kempff is senior member came down from Mare Island today and inspected the three vessels. It was stated by one of the members of the board that the vessels can be made ready for sea duty in less than twelve hours. In fact, the officers strongly intimated that at least two of the vessels, probably the Corwin and Grant, would go to sea tomorrow.

The United States steamer Albatross was sent to the Union Iron Works today to receive an overhauling preparatory to entering into active naval service.

The new government tug Unadilla at Mare island made her first appearance in her new war paint.

DIED IN HIS NATIVE TOWN.

George E. McCullough Expires in Bucyrus, Ohio.

A copy of the Bucyrus *Journal*, published in Bucyrus, Ohio, has been received here containing an account of the death of George E. McCullough, the well-known druggist, who formerly lived in this city. Mr. McCullough went back to the home of his uncle a few months ago, for the benefit of his health, as he was suffering from consumption. He had worked at Webster Bros., Smith Bros., and at Buker & Colson's during his residence in Fresno.

The following is from the Bucyrus *Journal* under date of April 15th:

"George E. McCullough died of consumption at the home of his uncle, J. H. Eberth, No. 473 South Walnut street, at 10.15 Monday night, in the 30th year of his age. The funeral service, conducted by Rev. M. J. Keves, took place at the home of Mr. Eberth, Wednesday at 2 p. m. The burial was in Oakwood.

"The deceased was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank McCullough. He was born in Bucyrus, May 3, 1868. His mother died when he was a small child, and in accordance with her dying request little George was taken by Mr. and Mrs. Eberth, and by them was brought up as the younger sister Jessie was taken and brought up by Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Yost. George developed into a bright, active boy, and though never very strong physically he stood well among his classes in school. He afterward studied pharmacy, and after receiving his diploma engaged for a number of years in the profession as pharmacist.

Eight years ago because of delicate health and a tendency to pulmonary disease he left here and sought the more congenial climate of California, where he continued active labor in his chosen profession. But the insidious disease had already taken such a hold upon his delicate constitution that it could not be shaken off, and in consequence of a gradual decline he returned here two months ago, and again went to the home of his uncle or foster-father to await the inevitable end, which was not long delayed. He was never married. His father is at the National Military Home at Marion, Ind. His sister is Mrs. M. L. Sowash of Mansfield. To these, and no less to Mr. and Mrs. Eberth, the most earnest condolence is tendered.

Voice of the Populist Press.

From the Tulare Valley Citizen.

Keep it before the public that when the only law we had authorizing silver coinage was repealed the Democrats had a clear majority of 182 in the house. It was that party that put us upon the present gold standard.—*Marshall (Mo.) Record.*

Yes, and keep it before the people that the very same bosses are in control of the party today that were in control at that time. Cleveland Democracy and Bryan Democracy, manipulated by exactly the same gang of politicians, offers no hope of relief for the people. Their entire stock in trade is fraud.—*Chicago Express.*

Yes, and keep it before the people that this same party "fused" the Greenback party out of existence, through the same devilish cunning and deception that it now employs in a vain attempt to destroy the People's party.—*Populist Exchange.*

Yes, and keep it before the people that prior to fusion the People's party was united and harmonious, giving promise of sweeping the pledge breaking Democracy from the face of the earth—that the only hope of plutocracy was the destruction of the People's party, and by past experience it had been demonstrated that the surest method to accomplish such purpose would be by means of the hellish doctrine of "fusion," to be secured through the promise of office to a few leaders in the party sought to be destroyed—that the surest method to defeat their damnable ends is the defeat of fusionists who seek to secure office through the betrayal of the party and its principles.

"RAW" RECRUITS

And Very "Raw" Work, Too, in Getting Them.

From Tuesday's Daily.

George Coughlan, styling himself "captain" and Robert Ford, designating himself "lieutenant," got full of patriotism yesterday and fed their patriotism on bad whisky. The result was that before night they had a whole company mustered and were going to start right out for Moro Castle and make the Dons on the island quiver in their boots.

The Captain claimed to have been two years and a half at Fort Canby, Washington Territory, and eleven months at the Presidio. Last night he came into the REPUBLICAN office with a list of volunteers and a muddled story as to how he was going to get his men across the continent with private backing. An inspection of his list showed a number of names which were evidently fictitious and others which were placed there without authorization. He did most of his recruiting at the Ogle house and had the clerk, the barkeeper and nearly all the boarders at the house. Inquiry there elicited the fact that the Captain and his Lieutenant both had a heartiful jag on all day and were busy getting recruits without consulting the men whose names they used.

He Stole a Buggy Whip.

Frank Lawrence, a petty thief, pleaded guilty yesterday to stealing a whip from a rig on I street last Saturday. He said that he was drunk at the time. When arrested he slept had a buggy robe in his possession and this is believed to be stolen property. Recorder Clark postponed judgment until Wednesday.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. Buker & Colson refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

For Over Fifty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

McKINLEY'S DECLARATION

A State of War Exists With Spain.

The Message Is Brief and to the Point.

The Chief Executive Takes Cognizance of Spain's Refusal to Consider the Ultimatum

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The President today sent to congress the following message recommending a declaration of war against Spain:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America:

I transmit to congress for its consideration and appropriate actions, copies of correspondence recently had with the representatives of Spain in the United States, with the United States minister at Madrid and through the latter, with the government of Spain, showing the action taken under the joint resolution approved April 20, 1898, for the recognition of the independence of the people of Cuba, demanding that the government of Spain relinquish its authority and government in the island of Cuba and to withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters and directing the President of the United States to use the land and naval forces of the United States to carry these resolutions into effect and to transmit to the Spanish minister in Washington the demand which it became the duty of the executive to address to the government of Spain in obedience to said resolution, and the said minister asked for his passports and withdrew. The United States minister at Madrid was in turn notified by the Spanish minister for foreign affairs that the withdrawal of the Spanish representative from the United States had terminated diplomatic relations between the two countries and that all of the communications between the countries ceased therewith.

Therefore I recommend to your special attention the note directed to the United States Minister at Madrid by the Spanish minister for foreign affairs on the 21st instant, whereby the foreign notification was conveyed. It will be perceived that the Spanish government having cognizance of the joint resolution of the congress of the United States and in view of things which the President is required and authorized to do, responds by treating the representative demands of this government as measures of hostility, following with that instant and complete severance of relations by its action, whereby the usage of nations accompanied an existent state of war between sovereign powers.

The position of Spain being thus made known and the demands of the United States being denied, with a complete rupture in the intercourse with Spain, I have been constrained, in the exercise of power and authority conferred upon me by the joint resolution aforesaid, to proclaim, under date of April 22, 1898, a blockade of certain ports on the north coast of Cuba, lying between Cardenas and Bahia Honda, and of the port of Cienfuegos on the south coast of Cuba; and further, in the exercise of my constitutional powers, and using the authority conferred upon me by the act of congress, approved April 23, 1898, calling for volunteers in order to carry into effect the said resolution of April 20, 1898, Copies of these proclamations are hereunto appended.

In view of the measures so taken, and with a view to the adoption of such other measures as may be necessary to enable me to carry out the expressed will of the congress of the United States in the premises, I now recommend to your honorable body

THE NATION'S FINANCIERS

Discuss the Revenue Bill.

Dingley Makes the Opening Address.

Democrats and Populists Oppose a Bond Issue—Dolliver's Brilliant Speech.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The general debate upon the measures framed by the ways and means committee to meet the extraordinary expenditures of the war with Spain, opened in the house today. It will continue throughout tomorrow and on Friday at 4 o'clock the vote will be taken. There was a signal absence of that partisan rancor which has always heretofore characterized debates on revenue measures. Both sides, speaking through their respective leaders, Messrs. Dingley and Bailey, concurred in the necessity which existed for immediately raising hundreds of millions to prosecute the war, but the opposing doctrines which they held clashed at the first over the methods by which the revenue should be raised.

The section providing for $500,000,000 of bonds became the main target of the Democrats and Populists. The Populists vigorously opposed the bond proposition.

"Mr. Dolliver of Iowa, is by far the most notable speech of the day, added to his reputation as a brilliant orator, and he aroused the house and galleries to cheers, as, with eloquent words, he touched the high unselfish cause of humanity in which the United States had drawn the sword and then melted his audience to tears as he referred to the blowing up of the Maine and the new commonwealth we would rear as a monument to guard the memory of the unforgotten dead. The evening session was devoted to brief speeches by members unable to secure time at the day session.

The reading of the bill, which consists of 44 pages, occupied an hour and ten minutes. Mr. Dingley then took the floor to open the debate. The bill, he said, was distinctly a war measure. It was essential we should stand as a unit, shoulder to shoulder, as it was only through such united action that hostilities could be abbreviated and brought to an end at the earliest possible moment.

War now was much more costly than formerly. This demand upon our resources, he said, came just as the country was emerging from a long period of deficiencies of revenue and was just beginning to see the light. Mr. Dingley then proceeded with his argument, pointing out the condition of the treasury, the extraordinary demands upon it for war purposes and the necessity not only of providing the additional revenue which would be raised in the bill, but authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow money on the credit of the government. He followed closely the lines of the report which he drew to accompany the bill when it was reported to the house yesterday.

He emphasized the necessity of united action in support of the measure in order not only to impress Spain, but the countries of Europe with the profound conviction that the American congress and the American people stood shoulder to shoulder without regard to party in the determination to prosecute to a successful termination the war we had undertaken.

Mr. Dingley spoke with great earnestness and was listened to with profound attention. Many of the Democrats left their places and took seats on the Republican side to hear better. With great impressiveness Mr. Dingley said that unless all signs failed the war would not be a three months affair, nor a six months affair, and that the more preparations we made, both for offense and defense, the shorter it would be.

THE BOND ISSUE.

When he reached the question of the bond issue he was besieged with questions by McMillin, Sayers and other Democrats, and there was some discussion of the probable cost of war. Mr. Sayers ventured an estimate of $300,000,000 per annum, which Mr. Dingley rejected, calling attention to the fact that the civil war cost $1,100,000 per annum. Mr. Sayers, while avowing his willingness to vote every dollar necessary to prosecute the war, contended that there was no necessity for authorizing in this bill the raising of $700,000,000 when congress would meet again in December. A plethoric treasury in time of war, he argued, would invite endless schemes of speculators until it was gone.

Mr. Dingley pointed out that the authorization for $500,000,000 bonds was simply an authorization if not needed, all the bonds would not be issued.

Mr. Dingley briefly discussed the proposition which the minority would advance for an income tax as a substitute for the bond proposition. The supreme court had decided the tax unconstitutional, and yet it was proposed in place of an authorization to borrow money, to remand the government to what would come out of a lawsuit which had already been decided against the government. "It seems so preposterous in such an exigency," said Mr. Dingley, "that I can hardly believe such a proposal is to be seriously presented."

SILVER SEIGNIORAGE PLAN.

The proposition to coin the silver seigniorage he characterized as one of the absurdities of finance which was never heard of beyond the borders of the United States. Seigniorage was the profit from coinage. We are not now coining silver.

Mr. Dingley was given a hearty round of applause when he concluded.

THE IRREPRESSIBLE BAILEY.

Mr. Bailey, the leader of the minority, followed Mr. Dingley with the opening argument on his side.

He said that his side realized as much as the other the necessity of raising revenue to carry on the war, and they stood willing to co-operate in placing at the disposal of the government every material aid for the prosecution of the war to a successful and speedy termination. There would be no difference of opinion that the government should be abundantly provided with revenue.

"But," said he, "the minority will not be either led or driven into the support of measures which commend themselves neither to their conscience nor judgment. They reserve the right to oppose the measures by which the majority propose to provide the war fund."

Mr. Bailey spoke with a trace of bitterness at the treatment the minority had received at the hands of the majority. The chairman of the ways and means committee had said that the pending bill followed closely the system of war taxation which obtained at the close of the civil war. That erstwhile, Mr. Bailey said, had been followed in respect to those taxes which fell most heavily upon the producing and consuming classes. Beer, tobacco and other articles were taxed; but in one respect, in his opinion, utterly indefensible, the system in vogue at the end of the civil war had been discarded. The tax on bank capital and bank deposits was omitted. At one-half of one per cent such a tax would produce $10,000,000. If there was one species of property above all others that might fairly be the subject of extraordinary taxation, it was bank deposits, the only form of property owned by one class which was used by another.

Proceeding with his criticism of this and some other features of the bill, Mr. Bailey declared that imperfect as it was his side of the house would take it if the other side would accept their proposition for an income tax which would provide an additional income of $100,000,000. (Democratic applause.

He thought the estimate of Mr. Dingley ($25,000,000 a month for war expenses) a reasonable one.

Mr. Bailey also contended for the proposition to coin $48,000,000 of the silver seigniorage and to that he thought an issue of $28,000,000 of legal tender could be added with propriety. The greenback circulation could be extended that far without danger.

OBJECTED TO BONDS.

The gentleman from Maine, Dingley, advocated the placing of a bonded debt on this country for $600,000,000. Whenever the country's credit ought to be pledged he would be willing to do this, but there was not, in his opinion, any necessity for mortgaging that credit at this time.

"We propose," said Mr. Bailey, "to tax the rich men now rather than to mortgage the energies of the poor men for coming generations." (Applause on the Democratic side.)

Discussing the question of the supreme court's decision of the income tax case, he declared that no question was ever settled until it was settled rightly.

Mr. Bailey then entered upon an extended argument upon the constitutionality of an income tax, combating the theory that it was a direct tax inhibited by the constitution.

Mr. Bailey said the income tax provisions which the minority had drawn, and which would be offered by Mr. McMillan had been drawn to meet that portion of the court's decision which was unanimous, and in which he concurred, by exempting federal, state, county and municipal bonds.

ON A CASH BASIS.

Mr. Dolliver, Republican of Iowa, a member of the ways and means committee, was then recognized. He was listened to with close attention and was frequently interrupted by applause. He said in part: "There are two ways in which a government can support a large expense of this character, either by collecting it in cash or by borrowing it on credit. The committee on ways and means has fully considered both methods and we have made up our minds that the government ought to pay as it goes so far as it can, leaving as little of the burden of our intervention in Cuba to the future as possible.

A DISINTERESTED WAR.

"If the war upon which we are about to enter was to secure new national possessions or any other acquisition of material assets, the case might present a view somewhat different. But here, for the first time in the history of the world, a nation has of its own volition thrown away any prospect of aggrandisement and has based its action upon disinterested grounds, so that what we are about to do, however much it may minister to the present satisfaction and moral comfort of the community, concerns posterity vastly less than it does us.

"I do not predict the size and the cost of the undertaking in which we are embarked, but my conviction is that we will gain all that we lose and infinitely more than we have already gained, and one is the outspoken sympathy of this great English-speaking country of which we are a part; another is a larger sense of the unity of the American people, a unity that has already killed the spirit of sectionalism, taken the poison out of partisan strife and brought in the better era of American patriotism."

Mr. Ball, Populist of Colorado, in stating the position of the Populists, announced his unalterable opposition to the bond provision of the bill.

Mr. Sayres, Democrat of Texas, in a minute speech said that the bill proposed to place at the disposal of the government $600,000,000 in addition to the ordinary revenues. The expenses of the civil war in 1865 were $1,100,000,000. But the government was then supporting an army of 2,000,000 men and fleets containing four times as many warships as we now have. While no one would go farther than he in the support of the government, with these facts before him he felt convinced that $600,000,000 was vastly too large a sum to appropriate.

Mr. Lacey, Republican of Iowa, gave notice of an amendment to prevent the invalidation of instruments on which the stamps were inadvertently omitted.

Mr. Ridgeley, Populist of Kansas, closed the debate for the afternoon with some brief remarks in opposition to the bond feature of the bill.

At 5 o'clock the house recessed until 8 o'clock.

The night session of the house was devoted to brief speeches by members who were unable to secure time during the day. Many speakers only had time to ask permission to extend their remarks in the record. Only two Republicans, Mr. Gibson of Tennessee and Mr. Olmstead of New York, spoke tonight. The Democrats and Populists all opposed the bond proposition.

The speakers were Messrs. Kleberg, Democrat of Texas; Wheeler, Democrat of Kentucky; Lewis, Democrat of Washington; Green, Populist of Nebraska; Cowherd, Democrat of Missouri; Benton, Democrat of Missouri; Vandiver, Democrat of Missouri; Davis, Democrat of Alabama; De Vries, Democrat of California; Lentz, Democrat of Ohio, and McDowell, Democrat of Ohio.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—No business of importance pressing for consideration, the senate began the consideration of bills on the general calendar. A bill was passed to provide for the sale of public lands in Missouri.

At 1 o'clock it being the evident intention of some senators to object to consideration of all bills brought, Mr. Wilson of Washington moved that the senate adjourn.

At the request of other senators he changed his motion and the senate went into executive session and at 1.25 p.m. adjourned.

Looking For His Son.

J. A. Pollard is in Fresno looking for his fourteen-year-old son, who left his home in Merced last week. Pollard formerly lived in Fresno and believes that his boy came this way, but he has received no trace of him. The officers are inclined to the theory that the boy has joined some gang of tramps and gone to the coast.

A little boy asked for a bottle of "get up in the morning as fast as you can," the druggist recognized a household name for "DeWitt's Little Early Risers," and gave him a bottle of those famous little pills for constipation, sick headache, liver and stomach troubles. Dr. C. Paddock, druggist, 1720 Mariposa street.

MAN ABOUT TOWN

Discourseth on War and Politics.

The Way to Get a Polite Education.

Fresno Patriotism Subdued but Deep—State of the "Big Six"

There is every indication at present that the Spanish-American war will be conducted on the most approved principles of humanity. Even the Peace Society could find no fault with the war as it has been conducted so far. The Spanish fleet is still anchored at Cape Verde islands, its sailors enjoying the entrancing surroundings and not even taking any exercise, as a dispatch informs us. It is probable that they do not even feed themselves, but that the food is hoisted into their mouths with the ammunition derricks. No wonder the Spanish entire are loth to leave this island paradise to encounter the "rude and uncouth Yankee," going so far as to disable the engines of their craft in order to delay the day when they must set sail for Bimini.

As for our own jack tars, the ungodly devils want to fight badly enough and have even disregarded the dictates of humanity so far as to take a number of the enemy's merchant vessels, but between neutrality proclamations, manifestoes and, above all, the desire not to shock the European powers by resorting to ungentlemanly and unchristian conduct, the prospects of our blue-jackets coming home with pockets bulging with prize money is of rather dodgy tenuity. There is already talk that the "Buena Ventura" is not a legal prize, and it is gravely stated that the seizure of the "Panama" also presents a complicated question, and it may turn out that some of the other vessels, too, are exempt. Wherefore I advise the commanders of the ships that took the prizes to post an order requiring the sailors to do their swearing as far away as possible from the magazines.

I do not know what is to come, but from what has happened I advise all young men who are in a position to do so to enlist at once. Polite intercourse with the enemy will smoothe the rough edges of their behavior; the tender solicitude of the combatants for each other's welfare will eradicate what trace of savagery may still exist within them, and they will emerge from the pleasant struggle polished, Christian gentlemen.

* * *

American Captain—Sir, I should like to knock the everlasting tamale out of you and blow your ship to hell, but the laws of humanity must be observed and (looking at proclamation No. 7) the sensibilities of Europe must not be wounded. I apologize for anything harsh I may have said and herewith give you three months to leave American waters. Scat!

Spanish Captain—I grand pleasure would ha! to give you ze poniard in ze back, and make your ship to sink, but ze government say that we not shall engage in coarse battle nor to hurt your feelings if itself it can be avoided, so I kiss the hand of you and scat. Adios, senor.

* * *

Considerable criticism has been indulged in regarding the way the reception to General Shafter was managed. It is complained that the guardsmen who took the trouble to turn out were slighted and that a few individuals appropriated all the glory of the affair to themselves. Things might have been managed better, but it must be remembered that the time for preparation was short and the General's stay was still shorter, making an extensive program out of the question. In fact, had it not been for a few public spirited citizens it is doubtful whether there would have been a reception at all. What display there was was probably unwelcome to the General, for he did not come as a conquering hero, prepared to triumph, but as a soldier who still had his laurels to gain.

Fresno patriotism, by the way, is of a subdued sort, though it is none the less deep and strong on that account, I'm sure. Not a cheer went up from the crowd at the station when Shafter arrived, though there was quite a demonstration at the conclusion of the speech he delivered from the hotel balcony. A Fresnan recently returned from Los Angeles informed me that the excitement was intense in the southern metropolis, and when McKinley issued his ultimatum the people went "wild." Fireworks were set off, bombs were exploded, crowds gathered here and there, the militia turned out, bands played—in short the people babbled over with patriotic enthusiasm. In Sacramento on Monday, when it became known that the President had signed the formal declaration of war, whistles were blown and bells rung and merchants and their clerks left their stores and thronged into the streets. We Fresnans are a quieter lot of people.

* * *

It is with pleasure that I turn from the amenities of war to the cruelties and horrors of politics. There is no talk of humanity in politics, no magnanimity, no bowing, foot-scraping, "by your leave," apres vous, etc. The combatants take a brutal delight in bowling each other over, and such a thingas giving quarter is unheard of. It makes one's feet tingle pleasantly to jump on a political enemy after he's down—to wipe the floor with him. When we have "knifed" an opponent we feel proud as a Borgia; when we have "captured the works" we add insult to injury and twit the enemy with his defeat. Politics is pitiless and those who fall go unmourned. Of course I speak merely as an observer.

The Big Six—composed of Republicans Knubloch, Paine and Cummings and Populists Foote, Hughes and McVey—have about completed their program and slate. The latter, as far as I have been able to find out, reads as follows: Sheriff, Jim Ward; County Clerk, G. W. Gatwright; Recorder, Jim Kerr; Auditor, Am Hays; Treasurer, W. P. Nelson; Superintendent of Schools, Professor Lindsay of West Park; Surveyor, J. S. Bedford; Coroner, Dr. Long; Public Administrator, William Hite; Justice of the Peace, Third township, A. M. Clark; Constable, Third township, John Dumas.

"That's the ticket that the conventions will put up," said a fusionist who claims to have accurate information concerning the plans of the Big Six. "There may be a change here and there, but it's substantially correct. I don't know yet whom the Pops will put up for Assessor and Tax Collector, nor is it decided who the legislative candidates are to be. We haven't been able to find a man for Supervisor in the Third yet, but F. M. Chittenden is spoken of. It's a good thing for Jimmy Ward that he changed his mind about running for Supervisor. He could have got the nomination all right enough, but he'd never been elected. The district is against us. Besides he can do so much more good as Sheriff in case he's elected, Jimmy's got a great head on him, though you Republicans won't admit it, and if he wins he will be the boss of the Democratic party. He stands well with the push and has done some pretty fine wire-laying since he's been Supervisor.

"We've John Dore slated for Supervisor in the First district, but he's put the gubernatorial bee in his bonnet and it looks pretty cheeky to ask him to come off his high horse. It's like requesting a man who wants to be Supreme Justice to be satisfied with the office of Justice of the Peace. He's a 'hayseed' and the *Expositor* may object? Well, I guess not. We know how to make the *Expositor* toe the mark, though we haven't found out yet how to prevent it from making mol breaks. Bob Goodell of Selma is mentioned as a candidate for Supervisor in the Fourth.

"As for the legislative candidates, it's rumored that Haleigh Rhodes, who wanted the nomination for Senator, should have been turned down, but it couldn't be helped. The Pops would have the office and Raleigh had to be sacrificed. Maybe he'll consent to take the nomination for Assemblyman. Yes, the ticket's weak in one or two places, but perfection is not to be expected. W. J. Tinnin, who is a candidate for Justice of the Peace, would be preferable to Clark. He wouldn't make the mistake of trying the plaintiff in a case of disturbing the peace and admit testimony foreign to the issue. Bedford has the disadvantage of being one of the old time office holders, one of the men the *Expositor* alluded to as having brought the party to ruin. At least he held office at the same time and the *Expositor* may consider him responsible as well as the rest. The turning down of "Berg," who wants to be Treasurer, will also displease many, but it's impossible to please everybody. The Big Six have done the best they could under these circumstances."

* * *

The new candidates that have not yet been mentioned in this column are as follows: Republican—L. D. Scott, Supervisor, Fourth district; H. L. Nudd, Supervisor, Fourth district; Wm. H. Palseton, Constable, Third township; E. L. Austin, Constable, Third township; L. Heilbron, Supervisor, Fourth district; Louis Manuel, Surveyor; H. F. Peters, Tax Collector. Democrats—A. C. Swartz, Supervisor; O. L. Evarts, District Attorney; E. R. Smith, Constable, Third township; W. F. McVey, treasurer. Populists—W. H. Payson, Supervisor, First district; J. J. Bowen, Supervisor, First district.

TO SEND RAISINS

For the Soldier Boys At the Front.

A Suggestion Made By John C. Nourse—A Carload Proposed.

"What's the matter with raising for the army?" asked John C. Nourse yesterday afternoon at the Chamber of Commerce rooms, while waiting for a quorum of the executive committee.

"I think it is an excellent suggestion," spoke up T. C. White; "let's get up a carload."

"That's what I was thinking of," said Mr. Nourse, "and I think we might do something of that kind. I'd be willing to put in some."

"I'll give them 1000 pounds," declared Mr. White.

"The packers would also doubtless contribute their share," suggested President Reichman.

"Don't you know that those seedless raisins make excellent pie?" spoke up Mr. Nourse, enthusiastically.

"Who ever heard of soldiers eating pie?" put in Major Dennett, contemptuously.

"It strikes me that stewed raisins would make hardtack a little more palatable," interposed Mr. White.

The Major thought that anything approaching delicacy would have the effect of effeminating the soldiery.

"If the Fresno troops go to the front, they'll have to have some raisins," was urged.

After the foregoing discussion the gentlemen present began to seriously consider the suggestion, and it met with general approval. It was believed that a carload of raisins could be obtained with little trouble and the railroad company, it was thought, would be patriotic enough to take the donation to the front free of charge. The question as to whether the army physicians would allow seed raisins to be consumed by the soldiers was discussed, and it was believed that they would be tabooed, as appendicitis might be worse on the army than Spanish machetes.

It was suggested that a letter be sent to the head of the commissary department at Washington, offering to send a car load of raisins to the front, and it was decided to bring the matter up at the meeting of the executive committee, but two of the members were out of town and after waiting an hour or so for a quorum, the members departed. The matter has not been dropped, however, and the offer will probably be made to the commissary department by Mr. Nourse, if the Chamber does not take action on it in a few days. It is believed that the growers and the packers will contribute liberally.

COLONIAL SOCIAL.

Given by Ladies of Rebekah Lodge Last Evening.

Last evening Friendship Rebekah degree lodge, I. O. O. F., gave a social in Armory hall in celebration of the 79th anniversary of Odd Fellowship. There was a musical and literary program and a dance. The affair was termed a "Colonial social," and many of the ladies were dressed in garments patterned after those of ye olden tyme.

The program opened with an instrumental solo by Miss Edith Decker, followed by a song by Georgia Keller. B. Lindsay rendered a guitar solo and Miss Myrtle Wright sang.

The grand march began at 9 o'clock and it was a pretty scene. The colonial dresses were very becoming to the ladies. A large number of spectators were present to witness the march and many compliments were heard in regard to the originality of the ladies of the lodge.

The dance was well attended and a merry time was had until a late hour. Those in charge of the affair were Mrs. D. Decker, Mrs. J. Scott, Mrs. Mary Mawhinney, Mrs. George Holden and Miss Annie Peckham. D. Decker, Frank Scott and Frank Wilson were floor managers. The affair was a social and financial success and the ladies were well pleased with the result.

In Recorder Clark's Court.

T. E. Panton was fined $3 yesterday for violating a city ordinance by carrying a concealed weapon.

S. Woodson was found guilty of battery yesterday by Recorder Clark. He was arrested several days ago on complaint of a man named Lawrence, who is at present in the county jail awaiting sentence for petty larceny.

Otto Meyer was fined $10 for disturbing the peace. In default of this amount the prisoner was sent to jail. Meyer raised a disturbance in Dick Tennant's saloon Monday night.

Thirty-five years make a generation. That is how long Adolph Fisher, of Zanesville, O., suffered from piles. He was cured by using three boxes of DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. Dr. C. Paddock, druggist, 1720 Mariposa street.

TO AID THE ROAD

Committee of Ten and Col. Jones Meet.

Rights of Way Are Promised Conditionally.

An Emphatic Denial That the Monterey Line is an "S. P." Scheme.

(From Thursday's Daily.

Colonel Jones, the president of the proposed Monterey and Fresno road, met with the Committee of Ten on rights of way at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and after a number of direct questions were asked the promoter of the project, a resolution was adopted by which the committee agreed to use their best endeavors to secure the rights of way as soon as Colonel Jones was in a position to go ahead with the road.

That was satisfactory to Colonel Jones, and the committee will have nothing further to do now until Mr. James, the engineer who has been here examining into the project, makes his report to his London principals and Colonel Jones is ready to divulge his backing and proceed with the construction of the line.

COLONEL JONES' POSITION.

Colonel Jones explained his position to the committee, stating that he had a contract with a London banking house, made through their New York representative, whereby the money would be advanced for the construction of the road should Mr. James' report be favorable. In order for Mr. James' report to be in favor of the enterprise, it was essential that the rights of way should be assured. He stated that he had been given rights of way through Monterey county and deep water facilities, the deeds being contingent upon the building of the road and being in effect until January 1, 1900.

DIRECT QUESTIONS.

W. H. Hodgkin asked whether the banking house in London was a member of the London Clearing House, but Colonel Jones refused to state anything about the establishment, further than that the parties were well known.

"You absolutely refuse to give us the names of any of the parties?" queried Mr. Hodgkin.

Colonel Jones answered that under the contract he could not divulge anything about the identity of his backers. He declared that on a former occasion when he made known the capitalists who were behind him the enterprise fell through. This time he couldn't if he would, for his contract bound him to secrecy. As a compromise Mr. Hodgkin wanted to know whether he could not refer the committee to some responsible party for an assurance of the *bonafide* character of the undertaking—some one in San Francisco, New York or even London, but again he was met with refusal.

ONE MAN HAS AN INKLING.

The Colonel stated, a bit sharply, that he was not asking for the delivery of deeds of lease unlimited, but merely for rights of way in the event of the building of the road, in which case the grantors were perfectly safe, if the road was not built they would be out nothing. The speaker stated that there was one man in California, and one man only, that knew he house in New York through which he was dealing with the London capitalists, and that one man was Dr. Thomas Flint, who has been his main support in the whole enterprise. Even he did not know who the London people were. The Colonel went on to say that he had made inquiry about Mr. James and knew that that manner of man would not be engaged in anything that was not genuine.

WHAT IS WANTED.

"What form of deed do you desire?" was asked.

"Mr. James' principals are willing to take any responsible assurance that when we are ready to build the road the right of way will be procured."

"What form of assurance do you desire?"

"Either a resolution or communication," was the answer.

John Reichman asked this question: "If this committee deem it proper to have themselves, as a committee of their respective societies, say to you in writing that, in case you should succeed in your efforts to construct a railroad from Monterey to Fresno, they will agree to furnish the right of way through Fresno county and depot sites in Fresno, or near Fresno, would you consider and do you believe that Mr. James would be satisfied with such a document and would report favorably to his principals that the right of way would be furnished?"

"Yes, with this amendment," answered the Colonel, "that when I am ready to construct the road the rights of way should be secured."

QUESTION OF RESPONSIBILITY.

The question then arose that should the committee agree to furnish the rights of way could they be legally held to their promise. It might be impossible to obtain the rights of way at a reasonable figure, and the position of the committee might be taken advantage of. Colonel Jones answered that he did not desire that the committee should place themselves in any position where they could be held legally to furnish the rights of way under any circumstance. He said they could put it on a contingency, or give him an approximate assurance. All he desired was something that would convince the backers of the road that the rights of way would be forthcoming as soon as the road needed them.

NOT AN S. P. SCHEME.

In the course of his conversation with the committee Colonel Jones said that L. L. Cory was his solicitor in this city, and Mr. Hodgkin asked him point blank whether or not his proposed road was a Southern Pacific scheme. Mr. Hodgkin stated that it was a well known fact that Mr. Cory was the local attorney for the Southern Pacific, and that it looked strange that Mr. Cory should be Jones' attorney here.

Colonel Jones replied deliberately that he was glad that question had been asked. He explained that when he was here before he made inquiry as to a corporation attorney, and he was referred to Mr. Cory. Upon meeting the gentleman he was surprised to learn that they were old students of Princeton college. He asked Mr. Cory about his connection with the Southern Pacific and was assured that the attorney was in no way connected with the company further than he took their cases, the same as he did those of any other corporation or individual. The Colonel stated that he had very good reason to believe, in fact, he knew that Mr. Cory had favored him against the other interests.

AN EMPHATIC DISCLAIMER.

In reference to the Southern Pacific he declared emphatically that it never had, has not now, and so far as he could say, never would have anything to do with his road. Neither will any other railroad in California. He knew none of the railroad men except by reputation and did not believe they were friendly to him. He was willing to make an affidavit to those statements. He added that he came in through the back door here when Major Pollasky was going out the front door and that he did not even know that the Major was in the house. The allusion to the Major, which the Colonel got off with dry humor, evoked a laugh at the expense of that well remembered individual.

SIX MONTHS OR DEAD DUCK.

Alex Gordon asked how long it wou'd be before work on the road would begin.

"Within six months," answered Col. Jones; "if we don't begin within that time it is a dead duck."

It was then agreed that Col. Jones should draw up a set of resolutions embodying what he desired the committee to do, within the bounds of what the committee signified its willingness to do at this time, and an adjournment was taken until 7 o'clock last evening. At that time the full committee was present, and after a discussion of the resolutions as prepared by the Colonel and a few unimportant changes, they were adopted as follows:

THE RESOLUTIONS.

WHEREAS, The Chamber of Commerce of the city of Fresno, the Farmers' Club and the Hundred Thousand Club of the county of Fresno, having in their respective bodies under consideration the procurement of the rights of way through the county of Fresno, and the station grounds in the city of Fresno for the Monterey and Fresno Railroad Company, appointed from their respective bodies a committee of three, with full power to act in the premises; and,

WHEREAS, Said committees met, elected a tenth member and thereafter organized into a committee of the whole, to take into further consideration the subject matter of their appointment; and it being represented to them by the president of the Monterey and Fresno Railroad Company that a contract had been entered into to construct said railroad from its initial point at deep water, Monterey harbor, to a terminal point at the summit of the Sierra Nevada mountains in the Minaret pass, and among other things in said contract it is stipulated that the rights of way and station grounds from the initial point to the terminal point of said road shall be given free of cost to said company; and,

WHEREAS, It further appearing to this committee that the rights of way and station grounds on the line of said road had been secured, save and except through the county of Fresno, therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of this committee, do hereby obligate ourselves to use every effort and our utmost endeavor to procure the said rights of way through the county of Fresno, and the said station grounds for the city of Fresno for the said Monterey and Fresno Railroad Company, hereby assuring said company of our entire confidence to procure said rights of way and station grounds whenever said company shall be ready and able to proceed with the construction of its road, and when such readiness and ability is made known to us we will immediately proceed to procure said rights of way and station grounds in due time to construct said road and without hindrance or delay to said company in the construction thereof.

Resolved, That if said company, through its president, or other proper agent, shall not notify and satisfy this committee of its readiness and ability to proceed with the construction of said road, within six months after the date thereof, then and in that case, the obligations and assurances of this committee are to become null and void; otherwise, to remain in full force and effect."

After the adoption of the resolution Col. Jones was thanked by the committee for attending the meeting, and he thanked the committee for its action, remarking that he returned with a lighter heart.

BEFORE THE BAR

Worthington on Trial for His Life.

A Jury Selected to Determine the Fate of Motley's Slayer.

The trial of Charles Worthington for the murder of W. L. Motley was begun before Judge Risley yesterday morning, and the day was consumed in the selection of a jury. The opening statement of the prosecution and the introduction of evidence will take place today, and it is hoped to finish putting in the evidence by tomorrow evening, when it will be given to the jury.

The case promises to be a hard fought one, and the defense hopes to at least reduce the offense to that of manslaughter. The prosecution will evidently endeavor to secure a conviction of murder in the first degree and will probably ask the jury to fix the extreme penalty, as every juryman was asked yesterday whether he had any conscientious scruples against capital punishment.

Yesterday the female relatives of both the homicide and the dead man were present in the courtroom. Worthington's sister sat beside him, while the widow of Motley, accompanied by her son and other members of the family, were on hand.

District Attorney Snow conducted the prosecution, assisted by S. J. Hinds, who has been engaged as special counsel. Frank H. Short appeared for the prisoner. N. C. Coldwell is also associated in the defense.

It will be four weeks tomorrow that the homicide was committed. It occurred on the John R. Hite ranch, and was the result of a quarrel that happened in the barn a short time previously. The defense will evidently claim that the mind of the prisoner was still inflamed on account of the quarrel and that he anticipated an attack, when he did the shooting. The prosecution will fight to keep the previous difficulty out, and the question may hinge on the lapse of time between the quarrel and the killing.

The jury selected to try the case is composed of the following named: E. W. Rankins, H. Dougherty, A. J. Shields, A. E. Shoemaker, S. Woldenberg, A. Elder, S. M. Ray, D. Burthulmew, L. A. Rose, E. W. Jagger, J. M. Bennett and J. H. House.

STOLE A HORSE AND BUGGY.

John Silva's Preliminary Examination Yesterday.

John Silva was examined yesterday in Justice St. John's court for grand larceny in stealing a horse and buggy from H. P. Stitz last December. It seems that Silva secured the rig from Stitz, proprietor of the Farmers' feed yard, with the understanding that he was to return it within a day. Silva drove to the West Side and sold the buggy.

He was arrested at Firebaugh a few days ago by Deputy Constable John Alpin and brought back to Fresno.

The grand larceny charge against the prisoner was dismissed yesterday and he was rearrested for embezzlement.

It is a great leap from the old fashioned doses of blue-mass and nauseous physic to the pleasant little pills known as DeWitt's Little Early Risers. They cure constipation, sick headache and biliousness. Dr. C. Paddock, druggist, 1720 Mariposa street.

FOR PROTECTION

Raisin Growers Discuss Plans.

An Important Meeting Held Yesterday.

One System Partly Agreed Upon. The Packers to be Consulted.

(From Wednesday's Daily.

The committee of twenty-two which was recently appointed to devise a plan for the protection of the raisin growers, met at 10 o'clock yesterday forenoon in the rooms of the Farmers' Club, and discussed different suggestions until nearly noon, when a sub-committee was appointed. In the afternoon the subcommittee agreed upon a plan to submit to the general meeting of the committee of twenty-two, which adjourned at noon until 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Upon reconvening the plan was discussed at length and finally referred to the sub-committee to consult with the packers and report back at a future meeting.

Not all of the committee were present yesterday, as the notices were sent out only last Saturday night and some of the gentlemen living in the other counties probably did not receive notification in time to attend. Those present were: Alex Gordon, chairman; John S. Dore, M. Theo Kearney, W. B. Nicholas, W. F. Rowell, T. M. Barnum, Dr. I. S. Eshleman, A. L. Sayre, L. S. Chittenden, Colonel Trevelyan, Hector Burness, J. H. LaRue, W. H. Hodgkin, E. Kennedy, P. C. White and W. F. Forsyth. Those who were absent were P. Moffat, P. Tattersall, W. L. Porter, O. J. S. Montgomery, Victor Laymont and A. Downing.

When the committee was called to order there was considerable diversity of opinion as to the most expedient and satisfactory method of bringing about the result which it was hoped to accomplish, and a discussion ranged over the subject in its many aspects. Finally it was decided to appoint the working subcommittee referred to, to prepare a plan in the light of some of the suggestions made, and the following were named to constitute a committee of seven: L. S. Chittenden, M. Theodore Kearney, T. C. White, Dr. I. S. Eshleman, W. F. Rowell, E. A. Kennedy and R. Nichols.

The sub-committee met at 1 o'clock, and discussed the matter until nearly half-past 2, when they agreed upon a set of resolutions embodying a plan. The resolutions were submitted to the meeting of the general committee and involved another discussion. It was agreed to vote on the different parts of the plan seriatim, and most of the sections were adopted, until it came to the final one, which was that the foregoing should receive the support of the members present. W. F. Rowell and others objected to the last clause and moved that it be stricken out, as they were not entirely satisfied with the plan, which they regarded as a preliminary one only, which was to be submitted to the packers.

Mr. Kearney said that if the last clause were not adopted the whole work of the committee was mere child's play.

The meeting was an executive session, and as the matter considered is still in embryo form it was decided not to make it public until something definite shall have been arrived at. There are three plans under consideration, the one that has been agitated here for the last few seasons, another to form an association with a capital stock of $100,000 to buy up all the raisins offered, at a minimum price of 2½ cents a pound, which would have the effect of keeping the market up to that figure. The object of the association shall not be to enter the market as a bidder for raisins, but merely to stand as an effective barrier against the reduction of prices below that figure. That plan was suggested by a gentleman who offered to put $10,000 into it.

The principal objection urged was that it would require $250,000 to undertake the thing and carry it on with success. The Eastern buyers would hold off in order to try to force the association out of the way, it was said, and to withstand the pressure, it was argued, would take a large reserve fund. Others pointed out, however, that the raisins would be security and upon those already bought money could be obtained to take more. The plan, although favored by a few, did not seem to be generally approved.

The system that the sub-committee is understood to have agreed upon is a selling association that shall have the handling and selling of the entire crop of the state. The capital stock will probably be $500,000 with $350,000 paid up. It was pointed out that the packing houses would have to indorse the proposition and all the growers would have to be in accord. No raisins, according to the plan, are to be sold except by that association, and it was thought that 3¼ cents a pound in the sweatbox for an average crop would be about the proper figure to fix as the minimum. The packers will be expected to pool their interests with the growers, and all putting in the same quality of raisins will share exactly alike when the sales are made. The association will advance money to the growers, just as is done now by the packing houses.

The sub-committee, with the exception of Mr. White, who was excused, will consult the packers about the last plan and will report back to the committee of twenty-two at a meeting to be held a week from Saturday.

Children like it, it saves their lives. We mean One Minute Cough Cure, the infallible remedy for coughs, colds, croup, bronchitis, grippe, and all throat and lung troubles. Dr. C. Paddock, druggist, 1720 Mariposa street.

What Dr. A. E. Salter Says.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Gentes:—From my personal knowledge, gained in observing the effect of your Shiloh's Cure in cases of advanced Consumption, I am prepared to say it is the most remarkable Remedy that has ever been brought to my attention. It has certainly saved many from Consumption.

Shiloh's Consumption Cure cures where others fail. It is the leading Cough Cure, and no home should be without it. Pleasant to take and goes right to the spot.

For Constipation take Karl's Clover Root Tea, the great Blood Purifier. Cures Headache, Nervousness, Eruptions on the face, and makes the head clear as a bell.

Stop that cough! Take warning. It may lead to Consumption. A 25c bottle of Shiloh's Cure may save your life.

Karl's Clover Root Tea, for Constipation it's the best and if after using it you don't say so, return the package and get your money.

Catarrh Cured. A clear head and sweet breath secured with Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy; sold on a guarantee. Nasal injector free. Sold by Webster Bros., druggists, cor. Mariposa and K streets.

A torpid liver robs you of ambition and ruins your health. DeWitt's Little Early Risers cleanse the liver, cure constipation and all stomach and liver troubles. Dr. C. Paddock, druggist, 1720 Mariposa street.

WEDNESDAY CLUB

Delightful Day at the Minnewawa.

The "Optional" Proved a Charming Affair.

Patriotism Manifested by the Ladies—Speeches, Readings, Songs, Feasting.

(From Wednesday's Daily.

The Wednesday club had a delightful outing yesterday at the Minnewawa vineyard of Dr. Eshleman, where the "optional" of the club was held. This was the second time that the club selected the beautiful place of Dr. Eshleman for its yearly fete, and yesterday's affair classed well with any of the former events. The ladies drove out in the forenoon, arriving at about 11 o'clock. Luncheon was served under the delightful shade of the spreading trees, the repast being on the basket picnic order.

Each lady of the club had the privilege of inviting her husband and one other guest, and at noon the husbands and the other fortunate ones went out and had luncheon with the club members. When the male contingent arrived the spread was all ready, and they too, were ready. Dr. Eshleman, in manner becoming a host, welcomed the guests to his lovely place and made them enjoy themselves, as indeed they did.

Judge Harris, the husband of the president, was then called upon for a speech, and the judge was in a felicitous mood. He made a happy little address, turning his rhetoric in praise of the ladies and encouragement of their work.

Judge Tinnin was next asked to say a word, and he made a witty speech on the work of the club. He remarked that all his forgotten lore was revived by hearing his wife discuss at home the work of the club; the spoils of their studies of Egypt and ran through the subjects for the year, declaring that he had profited fully as much as the ladies themselves.

Mrs. Harris, the president of the club, also made a few remarks, well chosen and entertaining, after which an adjournment was taken to the house, where the program was carried out. The home of Dr. and Mrs. Eshleman was beautifully decorated for the occasion, and was a veritable bower of roses.